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RIO PACT CONSULTATIVE GROUP TO MEET 26 APRIL

PY202032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 20 Apr (NA) -- The Consultative Group of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] will meet Monday, 26 April, according to a resolution approved here today by 18 votes by the OAS Permanent Council that met today by request of Argentina. Three countries abstained from voting: The United States, Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Argentine representative Raul Quijano asked the Consultative Group of TIAR to meet Monday to give more time to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on his peace mission. Quijano added that should events precipitate before Monday which could endanger the continent, the meeting of the TIAR group could be advanced.

Colombian Abstention 'Inexplicable'

PY210653 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 20 Apr (NA) -- A high-level spokesman for the Argentine mission to the OAS has termed "inexplicable" Colombia's abstention in the vote on approval of the foreign ministers meeting as a step prior to application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). The OAS Permanent Council met today and decided to convoke the foreign ministers of the countries that signed the Rio de Janeiro agreement for next Monday, based on 18 favorable votes and the abstention of Colombia, the United States and Trinidad and Tobago.

The source declined to make a critical judgment of the Colombian attitude, but reported that the opinion of the delegations of the other countries is that "an ambiguous attitude which emerged in the last meeting on the South Atlantic crisis became clear before the community." The source added that in the opinion of the different delegations "Colombia has been isolated" from the context of Latin American nations, which the source termed "sister republic more than before."

The source indicated that the U.S. abstention was understandable since "the United States previously announced its intention to keep outside the vote in order to protect its mediation role in the dispute," adding that "the same happened with Trinidad, but there is by no possible explanation for the Colombian attitude." The source added that "the ambiguous attitude of the Colombian delegation was made clear in the last few days, and therefore I can say now that in one way or another we expected a negative decision from that nation."

Colombian Minister Explains

PA201931 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia rejects any forceful solution to the Malvinas conflict. For this reason it did not vote for the resolution on applying the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] at the OAS council. Argentina requested the application of this treaty yesterday. Colombian Ambassador Carlos Bernal voted with government authorization, granted through Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds. The foreign minister explained the Colombian position as follows:

[Begin recording] Our country feels that solving any controversy through force is absurd, because the state that has to subject itself to the orders and power of another will never regard the solution as final. Therefore the controversy becomes endless and the state that looses what it feels are its rights will only wait for an opportunity to regain them, also by force. All of this destroys the legal balance among nations and places mankind, and in this case the continent, in a very dangerous situation.

This critical aspect of the matter was explained by Ambassador Bernal. But there is something that is even more grave, for we are facing an extremely worrying situation: that of two countries that seek to solve their controversy through force. This conduct disgusts Colombian traditions, which have alwasy held that controversies among nations can be solved through international law, without resorting to any weapons but reason and intelligence. Colombia believes in solidarity with peace, and for this reason it is not willing to engage in any action that pushes two friendly nations toward a military conflict of incalculable consequences for them, for the continent and for world peace.

Consequently, given these reasons and taking into account the fact that the OAS, by consensus, decided to offer itself for mediation; that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is involved in these efforts; and that a hasty decision regarding TIAR could spoil these efforts at mediation, Colombia decided to abstain from voting at the OAS Permanent Council, always thinking -- as our ambassador said at the end of his speech -- of the high interests of the OAS, international law and peaceful coexistence among peoples. [end recording] Lemos Simmonds added that Colombia will not support any violent solution and that it will continue to work for a peaceful solution between the two nations that are claiming the Malvinas.

Brazil To Honor Request

PY201431 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia -- Itamaraty spokesmen have announced that Brazil will reportedly honor the Argentine request for a meeting of foreign ministers under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]. The spokesmen noted that this will not imply the sending of troops, but rather the exhausting of all possible means. Moreover, they noted that diplomatic relations might be severed with the aggressor, thus interrupting all air, maritime and telephone communications.

Brazilian Minister To Attend

PY210135 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will travel to Washington this weekend to participate in the meeting of the Consultative Group of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

Probable Chile Support

PY201950 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has stated that it is very possible that support will be given to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] called for by Argentina. This is so, he said, because it is a principle of our country to support all nations of the continent that are facing problems of this nature and can resort to this organization.

Rojas Galdames added that it is our principle that all nations of this continent that may have a problem of this nature can resort to the TIAR and demand its implementation. This is the Chilean position: To favor the call for this treaty when a friendly country of the continent asks for it.

Asked whether this means our country is to some extent in agreement with the Argentine decision, he answered: It is not a question of being in agreement or not. I am referring to calling on the TIAR. For us, the TIAR must be open for the countries of the American community. [Words indistinct] Chile favors a request for implementing the TIAR.

BRITISH REJECTION OF COUNTERPROPOSAL REPORTED

PY201458 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1453 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] London, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected the Argentine proposal to prevent a military confrontation in the South Atlantic but said that Foreign Minister Francis Pym will travel to Washington with new suggestions to find a solution to the crisis.

This announcement was made by the prime minister in the House of Commons by saying that the Argentine plan was insufficient.

CABINET MEETS 20 APR TO DISCUSS HAIG VISIT

PY201504 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1419 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- The national cabinet called by President Leopoldo Galtieri is going to meet this afternoon in the midst of growing expectation in view of the consequences which the crisis with Great Britain may have.

This meeting was first scheduled for 1000 yesterday but was postponed in view of the negotiations carried out by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez at Government House.

It is believed that during the meeting scheduled for 1830 in the situation room of Casa Rosada, Minister Costa Mendez will give a detailed report on the conversations held with the high U.S. official and the latest measures adopted by Argentina in view of the conflict with Great Britain.

This cabinet meeting is going to be held after the OAS Permanent Council meeting in Washington to discuss the Argentine Government request for a call of the foreign ministers of the signatory countries of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

Costa Mendez Report

PY210313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- During the cabinet meeting held this afternoon at Government House and presided over by Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez submitted a detailed report about the talks held with the U.S. secretary of state, stressing that Argentine's sovereignty over the islands was never discussed and that neither a joint government nor British rights to Antarctic projections were ever mentioned.

This announcement was made tonight by Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez, who said that the cabinet meeting called by the president discussed exclusively the two rounds of talks held by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, by the Argentine president, by the foreign minister and by top government officials.

Baltierrez said that President Galtieri recalled that for 149 years Argentina had been constantly demanding from Britain its sovereignty over the islands and that unfruitful presentations have been made before different international agencies for the last 17 years.

Baltierrez added that Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, who was in charge of the complementary part of the cabinet meeting, gave assurances that during the talks held with Alexander Haig and the U.S. delegation, Argentina's sovereignty over the islands was never discussed and that neither a joint government nor British rights to Antarctic projections were ever mentioned.

Baltierrez said: "The foreign minister strongly emphasized that neither at the first nor at the complementary round of talks was there any formal document. There were, however, papers with ideas, working papers."

Finally, Baltierrez said that the foreign minister made a thorough review of the debate and vote which took place at the OAS today, remarking that it was evidence of continental solidarity whose historical significance would be appreciated by Argentina and by the entire American Continent.

The cabinet meeting was held at the situation room in Government House today between 1840 and 1955.

CLARIN DESCRIBES HAIG'S TALKS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY210755 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The proposal Haig agreed to take with him to pass on to London was basically a working paper which included the original points the U.S. secretary of state had proposed upon his arrival in our country.

Yet this work plan included a fundamental change which was introduced by the Argentine negotiators and which refers to the establishment of a deadline for the transfer of sovereignty.

This deadline is 31 December 1982.

Haig did everything he could to avoid including this change by using his power of persuasion and a great deal of pressure.

Finally, he only agreed to pass the Argentine proposal to London without incorporating it into his original proposal.

The following is the proposal:

1. A tripartite government consisting of Argentina, Great Britain and the United States.

2. There will be three flags. The Argentine and British flags will be hoisted at the residence of the islands' governor. The U.S. flag will be hoisted at the residence of Washington's representative.

3. A council of administration will be created. Fifty percent of the members of this council will be Argentines and the remaining 50 percent will consist of British and Malvinas citizens.

4. The Washington representative will act as a guarantor of, and will oversee the accord, but Haig objected to this condition.

5. Argentina set 31 December 1982 as the deadline for the transfer of sovereignty, that is, all aspects deriving from the change of status of the islands will be discussed before this deadline: economic compensations, the situation of the Falkland Island Company, the status of the islanders and so forth.

Haig refused to incorporate this deadline into his working paper. This was the main obstacle in the dramatic negotiations. Finally, he merely agreed to convey this Argentine aspiration to London, after warning the negotiators that the government of Margaret Thatcher would reject it.

Long negotiations, which sometimes reached critical points, were necessary before reaching the above conclusion.

Haig steadily insisted on emphasizing the seriousness of an armed confrontation.

Haig once closed his folders and said: "If you do not accept, there will be war."

Costa Mendez then also closed his folders and, regarding the talks as finished, said: "Yes there will be a war but you will also have your share of responsibility for that war."

In a highly emotional tone, the foreign minister continued to talk about the dangers a serious conflict in Latin America would pose for the United States since it would provoke a continental chain reaction against colonialism.

Haig then looked at Costa Mendez and in his best diplomatic manner he turned to his papers and said: "Let us now look at point three," and thus the negotiations again went on.

Several times during the talks, especially when a deadlock became evident, Haig indicated the defensive commitments binding his country to Great Britain.

On Sunday night, when a deadlock in the negotiations became evident, Haig asked for an aside with Costa Mendez and requested a new meeting with the military junta.

According to official sources, Haig frequently availed himself of this recourse during his stay in Buenos Aires, that is, whenever dialogue came to a standstill, Haig would ask to talk to higher authorities.

The meeting he requested with the junta was granted. It was promptly held at the office of General Galtieri.

Later the negotiations seemed to move ahead and a slight optimism was reflected in some faces.

Far into the wee hours of Monday it became clear that the U.S. secretary of state was resorting to the tactic of extending the meeting as much as possible so as to complete the proposal and then leave immediately.

According to some sources, Haig resorted to the above tactic because he feared a change in the Argentine position which could result in having to analyze again those issues which had already been discussed earlier.

Yet by that time the U.S. secretary of state was beginning to get tired.

At that time Argentina insisted on setting a deadline for the transfer of sovereignty, that is, 31 December 1982.

This was the Argentine final position since its government was no longer willing to give any further concessions.

Haig objected to this deadline and proposed an indefinite period of time for the transfer of sovereignty.

A "strong" discussion on this issue -- which is vital for the Argentine proposal -- then ensued. If no agreement on sovereignty over the islands is reached by 31 December, the Argentine flag will be automatically hoisted and our country will be empowered to appoint an administrator of the archipelago.

When the Argentine negotiators introduced the phrase "territorial integrity" to prevent any attempt at creating an "independent state" similar to those Caribbean countries which until recently had belonged to the British crown or an Argentine "associated state" similar to that established between Hawaii [as published] and the United States.

The negotiators noted then that until 31 December the talks between Argentina and Great Britain will have to take into account every resolution issued by the United Nations on the subject of decolonization over the past 15 years.

No agreement was reached on that morning.

While Haig went to his hotel, the Argentine negotiators continued to meet for some time.

There was a certain degree of optimism on Monday morning in the wake of the advanced report released by CLARIN, but that was just a mood: The differences persisted to the end.

As we said earlier, despite having agreed to passing the Argentine request for "a deadline" for the sovereignty transfer, Haig continued to object to it.

On leaving Argentine soil, Haig issued a final statement which was worded in harsh terms. He again spoke about the imminence of war. In his reply, Costa Mendez alluded to the "deadline" set by Argentina for recognition of its sovereignty.

Argentina also called forth the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty], a step which Haig had asked it not to take.

Yet the imminent arrival of the British fleet made it necessary for Argentina to avail itself of all of its resources to face the aggression.

NEW OIL FIELD COULD EXTEND TOWARD FALKLANDS

PY201855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1244 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- An important offshore oil field has been discovered by the Total-Bridas-Deminex consortium in the Tierra del Fuego area. It is estimated that the oil field extends toward the northeast, in the direction of the Malvinas Islands basin.

The information, which was obtained from local oil circles, was confirmed by the Ministry of Public Works and Service, which called for moderation regarding the optimism that this important discovery might generate.

The Total-Bridas-Deminex consortium is made up of French capital in the first enterprise, Argentine-U.S. capital in the second and FRG capital in the third. The wells that have been drilled to date largely exceed the average production of the area. [as received]

All the oil fields in the region are characterized by their large gas reserves, but they have a limited oil-producing capacity. However, rumors indicate that in this case it is basically an oil-producing field with a small volume of gas, which makes its exploitation even more attractive.

Oil experts have reported that in view of the geological structure of the region, it is likely that the oil field extends as far as the continental shelf adjacent to the recently recovered archipelago. The discovery of the oil field was apparently made some weeks ago but it was not made public at official request, because more precise results were being awaited through the drilling of further wells.

However, it is estimated in official circles that production of this new field, though important, will not reach the level of the field in the Lome de la Lata area in the Comahue region.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS MILITARY COMMITTEE

PY201400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, upon entering San Martin Palace at 1015 after a meeting of the military committee, said that in this process every single day is significant.

These remarks were made in answer to a question related to the prospects for today, both in the meeting of countries which make up the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) as well as the English Parliament as they are both linked to the conflict with Great Britian over the Malvinas Islands.

He added that he had nothing new to add and that he was immediately going to inform himself of the latest news from abroad on this matter.

In conclusion, he said that he had just informed the military committee on the latest related to the Malvinas and that work should be carried on.

JUNTA FIXES ITS POSITION IN ISLAND QUESTION

PY210435 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Military junta Communique No 25]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- On occasions too numerous to count and in the course of many years, Argentina has publicly announced its will to obtain by peaceful means the recognition of its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Great Britain, however, again had recourse to the aggressive conduct it has continually shown toward Argentina in this matter and threatened to dislodge a group of Argentine workers who, complying with all the requirements of the treaty in force, were working on San Pedro Island in the South Georgia group, in view of the legitimate Argentine refusal, Great Britain even declared that it would immediately proceed to dislodge the workers with one of Her Britannic Majesty's warships, in case they were not withdrawn without delay. This is clearly a threat to use military force and the assertion of an anarchronistic colonialism which our country cannot accept.

Therefore, and in view of the growing threat of the use of naval force on the part of Great Britain, Argentina, exercising its sovereignty, safeguarding its legitimate right to defend itself and in order to protect the supreme interests of the nation, decided to occupy the islands.

The same determination to negotiate is now directed toward the search for conciliating procedures for arriving at a solution to the present situation. The final and unyielding purpose of these negotiations is the consolidation of the exercise of Argentina's sovereignty over the islands and the recognition of that sovereignty. The talks which have just been conducted in Buenos Aires with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state have always been based on those premises.

Argentina has always been willing to consider the islanders' interests and it has continually proposed reasonable conditions for taking them into account. Neither does Argentina oppose satisfying those British interests which may be acceptable, as long as they do not interfere with the expression of Argentina's sovereignty and provided they are not expressed through military threats.

Formulas which provide for all those circumstances were discussed and analyzed during the talks held with the U.S. secretary of state. Guarantees and arrangements have been provided for the particular needs of a limited transition period so that, once that period is over, the result should not be other than the full exercise of our sovereignty.

With the recovery of the islands, Argentina has carried out an action supported not only unanimously by its people but also by the mandate of those generations now absent who have lived since the day part of their territory was taken from them. In the face of the magnitude of that historical commitment, there can be no other decision than to resist any attempt to condition or to disregard Argentina's rights.

Therefore, while Argentina's invariable willingness to negotiate formulas for reaching honorable solutions is clearly stated, it becomes necessary to stress with equal determination the will of Argentina's authorities and people to defend and to uphold its sovereign rights.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PARAGUAYAN TV

PY201715 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Undated interview with Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli -- recorded]

[Text] [in progress] [Question] Optimism or how much thereof, if any, may we talk about the success of the negotiations?

[Answer] On this subject I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic. I abide strictly by the events, and the events are that the subject is being reviewed with President Reagan's representative at Government House. We must await the results now.

[Question] At any rate, might it be said that the U.S. mediation is the best one for this conflict?

[Answer] I do not know if it is the best one. It would be difficult to say so categorically, but I believe, of course, that it is a very important one because the United States is a very important country.

[Question] In addition to sovereignty, on what other facts are Argentine hopes for a sound future based?

[Answer] I believe that recognition of the right of sovereignty is the basis, and from there it is possible to analyze a number of alternatives to try and find a peaceful solution to this conflict.

[Question] What do you think of the pressures that have been exerted and of the latest statements made by both Argentina and Great Britain? It is said that they have been quite hard and that this could also hinder the negotiations?

[Answer] I would say that Great Britain is the hardliner, despite a draft resolution approved by the UN Security Council which includes the need for an end to hostilities in one of its clauses, Great Britain readied a powerful fleet and dispatched it to Argentine waters. Moreover, Great Britain has not only announced a naval blockade, but also an air blockade. This is a flagrant violation of the provisions which were approved by an international organization. Argentina has observed this resolution and is being very prudent. Needless to say, at the same time we are perfectly prepared to face any eventuality.

[Question] In general terms, the British have hinted at the possibility of a cat and mouse fight if you do not honor their claims?

[Answer] And, who is the cat? I gather we are the cat and they are the mouse, because these things are measured in terms of courage, of rights whose legitimacy must be defended, and also in terms of operational capacity. I repeat that we are ready for a military confrontation if conditions force us to it. However, we will not bear the moral and historical responsibility because we are not the aggressors but the attacked, and we have done nothing but legitimately exercise a right. This is the right of sovereignty, which lies in historical, geographical and legal reasons which are absolutely unassailable.

POLITICAL LEADERS ON MEETING WITH SAINT JEAN

PY202132 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Francisco Manrique, representative of the Popular Federal Alliance, has stated that at the meeting between Interior Minister Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean and the political leaders, there was total agreement on the fact that the Malvinas Islands belong to Argentina.

He added that the national government has voiced guarantees that they will not be relinquished and that the Argentine people must be aware of this, because it involves an operation of dignity and we are installed there.

He said that the conversation was very frank and added that the minister has asked profound questions, and that he answered them quite clearly, opening the doors to all that is classified. He placed his confidence in us, and we as men of responsibility transmit it to the people who are looking to us, that they can rest assured that Argentina will advance, will continue forward with its banner of honor, with head held high and with dignity.

Joint Force Not Sought

PY210126 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- As can be gathered from a briefing to politicians by the government, the practical standstill in the negotiations with the United States to find a diplomatic solution to the Malvinas crisis forced Argentina to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR].

The briefing was given by Interior Minister Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, who pointed out that the government had not invoked the TIAR to create an inter-American force, but to obtain an "express and effective" censure of Great Britain. So reported all the politicians who attended the briefing.

The majority of the politicians who were contacted said that they were given a "thorough briefing" on the evolution of the conflict with Great Britain and that Minister Saint Jean had "specially emphasized" that Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands "is not on the negotiation table."

The meeting was held at the Casa Rosada from 1140 to 1515, and it was the second meeting of politicians with the interior minister since the recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

Saint Jean welcomed the 13 attending politicians by saying that "God willing, the national banner will stay on the Malvinas Islands forever." The minister then proceeded to brief politicians for more than 1 hour on the "good offices" mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

According to the politicians who were queried, the interior minister blamed Haig for "continuously pressuring" Argentina "in Great Britain's favor," thus practically driving negotiations to a "dead end."

That situation prompted Argentina to invoke the TIAR, not to create an inter-American "armed force" but to obtain an "express and effective" censure of Great Britain through other mechanisms provided by the treaty.

The majority of the politicians then expressed to the minister their concern over different reports regarding Malvinas sovereignty which were published in yesterday's newspapers. Minister Saint Jean told them that such reports had "disturbed" him, and reasserted that sovereignty "is not a matter for negotiations," although the proposal to have the Argentine and British flags flying over the archipelago until 31 December "might eventually be considered with that definite deadline."

MEETING OF OAS FOREIGN MINISTERS APPROVED

Meeting Requested

PY201748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Argentina today officially requested that the OAS urgently call a special meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the serious situation regarding the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

The Argentine ambassador to the OAS, Raul Quijano, who delivered the first speech during the meeting, denounced an imminent British aggression. He stated that Great Britain is an extracontinental power which is threatening the security of the entire continent and and Argentine territorial integrity.

Quijano noted that [a] very large UK fleet, which includes submarines, will be arriving in the Malvinas region shortly. He also warned the British Government that the implementation of the gunboat policy might have incalculable consequences.

Votes Obtained

PY201908 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1902 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentina today secured the necessary votes for a meeting of foreign ministers to be held here in order to discuss the Malvinas Islands crisis.

The vote count gave at least 15 affirmative votes, when it only needed 11.

Caracas Considered

PY201916 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentina today began exploring the possibility for Caracas to become the site of the foreign ministers meeting to study the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) over the Malvinas Islands crisis.

OAS AMBASSADOR ON LATIN AMERICAN SUPPORT

PY201834 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1515 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Raul Quijano today rejected fears of stagnation in the negotiations over the Malvinas. He said that "progress has obviously been made." He also revealed that the United States was going to abstain in the voting to call for the foreign ministers, who are the ones who are eventually going to consider the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

In statements made to Radio Rivadavia this morning, the diplomat was optimistic about the support of Latin American countries in the voting to call on foreign ministers who will have to make a decision, at the appropriate time, on the application of TIAR.

Quijano said: "We trust that practically all the countries are going to support our request," a request which he labeled as "perfectly justified by the serious situation in the South Atlantic."

Quijano said -- with a tone of voice showing his full conviction about the step taken by Argentina -- that "time is getting short and there is need for some type of additional political action," referring to the decision requesting the meeting of foreign ministers for the application of the Rio de Janeiro treaty.

He said: "The Argentine Government has been waiting for progress in the Haig mission and obviously there has been progress, but in the meantime the British fleet continues sailing south, therefore some additional measures had to be taken."

Quijano explained that the Argentine decision calling for the meeting of foreign ministers "does not disallow" the Haig mission and that "Argentina is supporting the mission of the U.S. secretary of state."

He said that "we are going to get more than 12 votes," (11 are needed for the meeting of foreign ministers). He also reported that "the United States has conveyed to us that it will abstain in order to maintain its position of good will in this situation."

He added: "Regarding the Latin American countries, I take for granted the support of all of them or almost all."

He emphasized the favorable environment for Argentina and that "we are not going to have any problems in getting the meeting of foreign ministers of Latin American countries."

Regarding the second stage, that is, the debate on whether TIAR can be applied in its entirety or in part, Quijano explained that "this is another situation we will have to confront within a few days" and that "there is good consensus for Argentina" in this first stage.

TIAR was signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 and the signatory countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Trinidad, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

According to reports circulating here, Mexico, Chile and Haiti have reportedly not yet made a decision, the United States will abstain and Trinidad will reportedly vote against it.

AMBASSADOR TO UN MEETS SECRETARY GENERAL

PY201840 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations Eduardo Roca held an interview with the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, at the latter's request. They proceeded to review the present situation in the crisis between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas.

Great Britain, in turn, informed the United Nations Security Council that it could be ready to begin negotiations only after Argentina had complied to the provisions of article [as heard] 502. This information was given by Ambassador Roca during the meeting of the Latin American group. He also explained that article 502 calls for the withdrawal of all Argentine troops from the Malvinas. In this respect, Ambassador Roca said that Argentina was ready to concur with that article, providing that Great Britain puts an end to hostilities and calls off the naval and air blockade of the island, as well as the economic aggression and the advance of its world fleet, as provided for in clause 1 of article 502 of the United Nations.

EEC AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR UK ON FALKLANDS

PY202358 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By Xavier Catheu]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Countries of the EEC confirmed today at a ministerial-level meeting their solidarity with Great Britain in its conflict over the Malvinas Islands, and expressed their support to the peace-seeking efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Gathered at the request of Foreign Office Secretary Francis Pym, the foreign minister of "the 10" confirmed their complete solidarity with the United Kingdom and expressed their wish to see UN Security Council Resolution 502 implemented. That resolution calls for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas, the end to hostilities and the search for a negotiated solution between the British and Argentine Governments.

U.S. PRO-UK POSITION OVER FALKLANDS DENOUNCED

PY202006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1422 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- The U.S. position in the South Atlantic conflict has been denounced by military sources as tending to favor the British point of view to the detriment of Argentina.

The only dissent known at this moment was expressed by Foreign Minister Nicarno Costa Mendez, who had reportedly stated that "Haig has been more impartial than one could have supposed."

The strongest and harshest confrontation reportedly took place when Navy Commander in Chief Jorge Isaac Anaya replied to Reagan's envoy when at the military junta meeting Haig expressed annoyance over some journalistic reports that indicated him as favoring Great Britain: "We believe that it is correct," the navy commander reportedly replied, according to reports that have not been denied.

Nevertheless, a report published today by the newspaper LA NACION carries comments by the foreign minister to a confidant. Costa Mendez reportedly said to him: "Taking into account the interests of his government (the United States), I could not say that Haig was trying to favor Great Britain; in any case, he was more impartial than one could have supposed."

Moreover, a military source, in opposition to the foreign minister's idea, stated that "the United States does not support Margaret Thatcher but the Conservative government."

He added that "if Great Britain does not come out well from this situation, the Conservative government will fall and the Labor Party will come up, a fact which the United States will try to avoid at all costs."

The military source added that "between us and them, the United States will stay with them for political and strategic reasons," because Great Britain "is a natural ally of the United States, a substantial support for the defense of the North Atlantic; and of course the Reagan administration supports this situation."

The source cited by the Buenos Aires newspaper argued that "in case of war, Argentina is capable of creating an imbalance in relation to forces in that sector of the continent. If for example, it sinks the Invincible -- which is feasible -- it would cause a cascade effect of unpredictable results."

The source also revealed that "at no point during the negotiations did the United States try to act as a friendly arbitrator, but rather as a direct party in the discussions, either to participate in a tripartite administration or to obtain positions as permanent supervisor [veedor permanente], which was categorically rejected by Argentina."

On making remarks of political nature, the source cited by LA NACION admitted that "the Argentine Government did not take into account the secondary affects, above all the continental strategy for the recovery of the Malvinas."

The seriousness of the statement seems to support presuppositions by several political parties that for the moment have put off publicizing a document in which the Argentine Foreign Ministry is blamed for a certain degree of "improvisation" in the wake of the military action which allowed the recovery of the archipelago.

Despite the antagonistic nature which the positions of politicians and military officers can have at times, it seems that they have now reached agreement on the statement of the military source cited by the Buenos Aires newspaper to the effect that "the situation is serious because it is very difficult for the Argentine Government to back off when popular support for the recovery of the Malvinas has been so unanimous and spontaneous that it has increased the degree of commitment."

HERALD: CANADIAN JOURNALISTS DESCRIBE ARREST

PY210246 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 9

[By John Carlin]

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia -- A federal judge has forbidden the three Canadian television journalists arrested last Friday in Comodoro Rivadavia from leaving the city, the HERALD learnt yesterday, until a full investigation has been carried out into espionage charges filed against them.

However, the television crew have been out of police custody since Sunday morning and have been staying at a city centre hotel with full permission from the local authorities to continue with their filming assignment for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) documentary program "The Journal".

American-born producer Tony Hillman said that the first 12 hours under arrest had been "gruelling and very frightening" but stressed that they had been treated well by the authorities throughout. Sound recordist John Axelson explained that it was not so much that they had been intimidated at any moment, "it was just a scary situation, what with mugshots, fingerprints taken time and again and the threat hanging over our heads of 2 to 8 years of prison for espionage."

The three journalists and their Argentine interpreter Ricardo Rivarola were detained by Fifth Army Corps personnel on Friday afternoon while filming in the vicinity of the General Mosconi air base, 12 kilometres outside Comodoro, just 4 hours after arriving in from Buenos Aires. The four were kept together by the military but were not permitted to talk to each other.

Later that evening they were transferred to a federal police station where they were descended upon, as cameraman Dave Wilson put it, by "an entourage of doctors and lawyers" all eager to ensure that none of the men had been mistreated while under military supervision.

The journalists were questioned by police through the night and on Saturday morning came before Judge Carlos Saenz Almagro charged with espionage. The hearing lasted some 18 hours and, several interpreters present and a lawyer provided for the defence, proceedings finally came to a halt at four on Sunday morning.

The judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence to hold the four men any longer and ordered their (provisional) release. It is anticipated that the men will be free to leave Comodoro in the next few days.

"It is most impressive how everywhere else in the world bureaucracy comes to halt over the weekend," Hillman remarked, "but here people worked all round the clock to straighten this mess out."

Yesterday morning military authorities at Comodoro took the CBC crew, together with other journalists, to the base of the Ninth Logistics Battalion and permitted them to film at will, Hillman said.

BBC NOTES STATUS OF NEWSMEN ARRESTED IN USHUAIA

PY202247 London BBC World Service in English 2120 GMT 20 Apr 82

[From "Calling the Falklands"]

[Text] The legal questioning of three British journalists held in Argentina accused of spying has continued. A federal judge in the town of Ushuaia, a naval base in southern Argentina, has so far reviewed the evidence against two of the journalists, both from THE OBSERVER newspaper. The third journalist is employed by THE SUNDAY TIMES.

A BBC correspondent in Ushuaia says that any decision about bail or even whether the spying charges should be dropped altogether is likely to be postponed for at least another day.

BRAZIL REPORTS BRITISH FLEET AGAIN CUTS SPEED

PY210106 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- As news on the OAS resolution calling for a meeting of American foreign ministers next Monday were received, so were reports that the British fleet heading toward the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic had cut its speed to just 8 knots.

As of yesterday the British ships were cruising at 15 knots, half of their maximum 30-knot speed, and are spotted 250 miles off the Brazilian coastline, crossing the latitude of Salvador port in the State of Bahia, 9,000 kilometers from the British-declared war zone.

The radio operator of the port of Rio de Janeiro, who obtains information from Brazilian merchant ships sailing through the same area as the British fleet, calculated that, should it maintain this 8-knot speed, the fleet would be arriving at the Malvinas area on Wednesday 28 April.

GENERAL MENENDEZ SAYS TROOPS READY FOR COMBAT

PY201513 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor of the Malvinas Islands, has emphasized the reasoned desire [las ganas razonadas] of the troops to engage in combat if there is any attack. He said: I did not come here for a week to visit the Malvinas, I came here to stay."

He said that war involves the unforeseeable, and our ability to win a war will depend on our ability to solve unforeseeable situations.

In statements made to Radio Belgrano from Puerto de Las Islas Malvinas, the military chief said that a military confrontation can be faced with great serenity.

He said: "I can say to the mothers of the soldiers stationed here that they are behaving magnificently and with a great spirit of sacrifice, with great enthusiasm, with a reasoned desire to engage in combat to show that they are capable of defending our sovereignty."

General Menendez said that the country went through experiences that were really unknown to the Argentine population as a result of the struggle against subversion and the conflict with the sister nation of Chile. In both circumstances the mothers had to face needs regarding their sons they love so much.

He went on to say: "I believe that these experiences have hardened us and now in view of the fulfillment of an objective -- let us call it a dream of all Argentines -- we are obliged to face another conflict in this case."

Regarding his duties as the governor of the islands, he indicated that he has two fronts of operations: one related to the defense of the territory -- in case of an aggression -- and the other related to the progress of the administration of the islands in order that the islanders not feel the changes taking place so much.

In conclusion, he said that the units stationed in the Malvinas are going to be led with serenity and energy and with all the necessary decisiveness to achieve victory, convinced of our just cause, with faith in God and feeling the impulse that the entire Argentine people are giving us.

140-MAN DETACHMENT ON SOUTH GEORGIA ISLANDS

PY202304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2043 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- The 39 workers who hoisted the Argentine flag on San Pedro Island of the South Georgia archipelago on 19 March are still dismantling a whaling station on that barren island.

An Argentine 140-man detachment is now guarding those islands where the desolate landscape is hardly changed by their presence and by the daily radio messages that they exchange with their relatives in Buenos Aires.

AIR FORCE CHIEF LAMI DOZO VISITS FALKLANDS

Lauds Morale

PY210536 Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia in Spanish 0500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The air force commander in chief, Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, has lauded the high morale prevailing among the Argentine troops stationed on the Malvinas Islands. Lami Dozo made those remarks upon arriving in Rio Gallegos after a visit he made tonight to the Malvinas.

He said that although he had planned to stay only a few minutes on the island, he extended his visit and did not return until late in the night since, by talking to the men, he could notice their faith that their efforts will be marked by success.

Asked about the time the negotiations with Great Britain might take, Lami Dozo gave a cautious answer. He stated, however, that he was reasonably optimistic about the outcome of these negotiations.

About the OAS vote and the forthcoming meeting to discuss the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], Lami Dozo said that the TIAR call had been planned from the beginning. He said: The reason we did not call it earlier was to facilitate the mediating mission conducted by General Haig.

Lami Dozo then addressed the Santa Cruz Province people urging them to remain calm because the government is well aware of the interests it has to defend.

Lami Dozo will stay overnight in Rio Gallegos and tomorrow morning he will continue his tour of the various air force garrisons stationed in the southern region.

Views Strategic Problem

PY210410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1958 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- The commander in chief of the air force, Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, has affirmed that the British fleet which is coming toward the Malvinas is at a disadvantage in aerial matters and that the nuclear submarines have no means of air defense since the missiles [as received] that they carry are for underwater.

The military chief made these statements in an aside to an English-speaking journalist shortly before setting out on a trip to the Malvinas Islands at the Jorge Newbery airport. The following is the dialogue:

Question: Can you tell us what is more or less the purpose of your journey?

Answer: I'm going to visit some air force bases in the south and I'm also going to visit the Malvinas Islands.

Question: Do you think that perhaps the air force has the most important role in the whole defense now?

Answer: I think that the air force has a decisive role in the defense problem.

Question: About your "handicap" [given in English] in the defense of the Malvinas, can you tell us what planes or strategy will be used for the Argentine defense of the Malvinas?

Answer: As you can imagine, I can not tell you this because what I am saying here will become public knowledge. What I can say is that we are going to use the most advanced arms systems that the air force possesses.

Question: Is the air force's defense going to be installed right there in the Malvinas or in some other place?

Answer: I can't tell you that either. What I will tell you is that we have an integrated defense for the whole zone.

Question: Up to now have you sent much of your forces to the south?

Answer: [I can't tell you] that either.

Question: Do you believe, or can you say something concerning the famous Harrier jets of the British? Do you think that Argentina can fight against them?

Answer: Look here: The British Harriers are subsonic aircraft and we have supersonic aircraft with air-to-air capability, that's all that needs to be said.

Question: Then you believe that the British are at a disadvantage from the air force point of view?

Answer: I think that they are at a disadvantage.

Question: Are you worried about the missiles of the nuclear submarines?

Answer: The missiles that the nuclear submarines have are not surface-to-air missiles, they are underwater ones, antisubmarine ones. Thus from the point of view of nuclear submarines, they have no means of air defense. They always operate submerged, so they don't bother me.

Question: Is this your first visit to the Malvinas as a commander?

Answer: As commander in chief, this is my first visit.

ANY CALL-UP WILL BE THROUGH ESTABLISHED MEANS

PY201726 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- Navy headquarters today stated that if a call-up is made of retired military personnel, navy reserves and conscripts of previous call-ups, it will be made exclusively through the call-up paper.

In this regard, navy headquarters issued the following communique:

"In the wake of numerous calls that have been made to navy headquarters regarding the possibility of a call-up of retired personnel, as well as navy reserves and conscripts of previous call-ups [words indistinct] currently doing their military service, it is made known that if the call-up is made, it will be made through the only legal means established: the call-up paper. This paper will be distributed by the National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise.

PORT STANLEY TO BE CALLED PUERTO ARGENTINO

PY201517 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- According to government sources, the former Port Stanley, which currently goes under the name of Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, will now be called Puerto Argentino.

The corresponding decree has been ready since yesterday for President Galtieri's signature.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HEAD ON UK SUBMARINE

PY210255 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 7

[By Monica Flores Correa]

[Text] "If the British nuclear sub is destroyed, there could be a serious fallout problem in the South Atlantic," says National Atomic Energy Commission President Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero. "The British submarine or submarines believed to be in Malvinas waters are violating the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only," he adds.

He said, however, that he had been misquoted in the local press which had represented him as saying Britain had violated the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

"This isn't so," he says "not in the letter of the law. I was talking about damage that could be done to the tacit agreement between the parts."

HMS Superb, reportedly in the South Atlantic or sailing that way, has nuclear propulsion and a displacement of 4,200 tons. It can travel as fast as 30 knots and does not require regular refuelling.

"The ability to keep out of sight, and its logistic qualities, are its main advantages," Castro Madero says.

He says Argentina has nothing like this submarine.

"If the Superb's reactor were to be destroyed there would be a serious fallout problem," says Castro Madero.

"A lot would depend on where such a potential accident took place. On the high seas there wouldn't be such a problem, but near the shore contamination could be really serious."

Castro Madero slams the nuclear nonproliferation treaty which, he says, "gives the nuclear nations rights and the non-nuclear ones obligations."

He says that the 1970 treaty is also discriminatory because it offers non-nuclear nations no guarantees against attack by nuclear ones. "Great Britain is leading the drive towards peaceful use of the atom," he says, "but nevertheless reserves the right to use it militarily if necessary."

Castro Madero insists on the moral side: "The law may defend the British point of view but even in a war there are some rules that must be obeyed, the Germans violated these rules -- and were punished in Nuremberg," he says.

Castro Madero hopes the UN disarmament committee will demand the withdrawal of the submarine. He believes that Britain's attitude only increases scepticism among non-nuclear countries. It's a we and they situation, he says.

But he says he does not intend to go abroad to discuss this situation or to present Argentina's point of view elsewhere. "That's for the Foreign Ministry," he says.

NAVY COMMANDER CLAIMS COMPLETE UNITY IN BRANCH

PY201734 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Navy Commander Oscar Pammo Rodriguez has stated that there is complete unity within the navy because all its members respect regulations in a disciplined manner. The navy commander talked to the press after a meeting with the president at Government Palace to coordinate the anniversary celebrations of the Bolivian Navy, the main activity of which will take place Saturday at the Naval school.

Asked about a letter published by former Army Chief of Staff Jorge Terrazas, Admiral Pammo stated: [Begin recording] I am aware of the declaration by the general, but I want to make clear that the Bolivian Navy carries out its activities conscientiously and respects military laws and regulations, and we are not going against these regulations. [end recording] Reporters asked the navy commander whether he was reiterating his support for the president and the government. [Begin recording] The Bolivian Navy is aware of the current situation in the country, and is also aware of its strictly military duties. The navy, as an organization and a branch of the armed forces, respects military laws and regulations in a disciplined manner. [end recording]

He also indicates that the high command, within its moralization objective, has ordered appropriate court proceedings against those involved in illegal acts. [Begin recording] The military high command has already decided to proceed with court proceedings to punish those elements who acted illegally. The Bolivian Navy has also proceeded to take sanctions against those elements who may be involved in unlawful acts. [end recording]. He said a problem of this nature has never existed in the navy, and that any other problem was solved in due time. He added that there is complete unity within the force.

PRESIDENT TORRELIO REJECTS RESIGNATION REQUEST

PY201220 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa has stated that as a military man, he will fulfill the task entrusted to him by the national armed forces.

President Torrelio Villa made this categorical remark in answer to questions put to him in reference to a document published this morning which includes a formal request by a sector of retired military officers that he present his resignation.

In a brief statement to the press, General Torrelio Villa stated that he had been designated by the armed forces of the nation, and as a military man he wanted to fulfill that task.

COMMISSION TO DENY SAFE CONDUCTS FOR GUERRILLAS

PA210010 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- The peace commission presided over by former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo has decided officially against issuing safe conducts to arrested guerrillas. The commission, however, has insisted that there is a need to hold a dialogue with those who are still in arms. This statement was made to newsmen at Narino Palace at the conclusion of a meeting between the members of the commission and President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Former Minister (John Agudelo Rios) made the statement.

Dialogue with the subversive movements is useful and fundamental because all Colombians are entitled to peace, the former minister said. The commission and the president also discussed proposals on how to search for peace and how to return the subversives to democracy.

SEVERAL FARC, M-19, ELN GUERRILLAS ARRESTED

PA200413 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Five alleged guerrillas, apparently members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were arrested by the army today in the municipality of Malambo, Atlantico Department. The alleged insurgents, who have been turned over to the authorities, were identified as (Manuel Facundo Mendez), [name indistinct], (Ricardo Alfonso Vallejo), (Hernando Rafael Sapio Arias) and (Marcela Fernandez Arita). The authorities found in their possession 2 9-mm pistols, a .22-cal pistol, 50 cartridges, 9 cartridge cases and 3 cartridge clips. Troops continue operations in the area where the five alleged guerrillas were captured to find other members of a FARC rural network.

In Pereira five people were arrested in the past few hours by the state's secret service during the operations to find the group of insurgents which this morning attacked the (Mar de Cana) airport in Pereira, capital of Risaraldas Department. Those under arrest have not been identified. They are apparently members of the M-19 group that detonated a medium intensity bomb at the airport's gasoline depot. The five were arrested in raids on houses in various Pereira neighborhoods. An extensive military operation is being carried out in the department to prevent new incursions and terrorist attacks by the M-19 which today marks another anniversary of its foundation.

Two of the most important leaders of the National Liberation Army, ELN, and the FARC were arrested today by the army, the Defense Ministry has confirmed. Troops of the 5th Brigade in [name indistinct], in North Santander captured (Floro Santander), main [words indistinct] of the ELN in that section of the country. In another operation carried out in the Puerto Boyaca region, units of the 1st Infantry stationed in Tunja arrested [name indistinct], alias (Mario), second commander of the column led by the leader known as [name indistinct], of the FARC 11th Front.

Bogota Bombings

PA200318 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Several bombs of moderate intensity were placed in various sectors of the city by guerrillas presumed to be members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, police reported. The terrorist actions began in the (Fontibon) sector, where unidentified individuals placed an explosive device in the Banco Popular office. The explosion caused minor damage to the building. In the Banco de Colombia branch at 63d Street and 13th Avenue, authorities deactivated a bomb unidentified individuals had placed in the automatic teller booth.

In another action, a group of young people, apparently members of an M-19 urban cell, distributed propaganda on the Los Andes University campus and raised an M-19 flag. Three home-made bombs were deactivated in the building where the UN offices are located at 61st Street and 13th Avenue. Authorities reported that the explosions caused no casualties or serious damage.

ARGENTINE TV CITES DEFENSE MINISTER ON DISPUTE

PY181942 Formosa Canal Once Television Network in Spanish 1911 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Paraguayan Defense Minister Gen Marcial Samaniego stated that in view of the southern conflict his government maintains its position of understanding and exchange with Argentina.

In making these statements to the daily EL TRIBUNO of Salta, Samaniego stated that this problem with Great Britain can greatly contribute toward destabilizing the security of the South Atlantic because it was not something which involved only Argentina and England, but that it was a continental dispute and that the whole world was following the developments closely.

The Paraguayan officer stated: I am sure the countries of the southern cone will maintain their position of friendly nations unaltered to defend the continent.

General Samaniego then stated that it was not possible that countries of other continents and less still of the left should impose their domain in America.

ARGENTINE RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES POSITION

PY210552 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Paraguayan people, since one must speak with documents on hand, you will now hear part of a recording we obtained thanks to our colleagues of Radio Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] During the Chaco war many Argentines joined the Paraguayan troops, perhaps because many of the members of the current official party were not heroes in that war. As well, they did not take part in the humanitarian gesture of the Province of Misiones when a tornado wreaked havoc on the city of Encarnacion in 1926. These words may sound too strong and we are sorry, but a country is not gratuitously offended for no reason; a country which welcomed half a million Paraguayans when they were about to starve to death in their country or found no channels for their creative drives; a country which embarked on huge hydroelectric projects at its own expense while carrying along partners who shared the profits; a country which opened the door to exports, offered rivers and ports, forged bonds of union, but which can at any time change to reverse gear, seeking union with other peoples who have more of a sense of justice.

Those are not necessarily our words, but those of the Argentine foreign minister: Once we leave behind these difficult moments, and we will at whatever cost, let there be no doubt that the time will have come to review in depth the relations with all those who made us the target of animosity. And this is not meant for the EEC countries and the British community alone, but also for those who were afraid to close ranks at this juncture for Latin America.

Really, the Argentine people are profoundly disappointed with Paraguay, a nation of suffering and valiant people, which seems to have lost the pride it used to have. It is unbelievable that there should be no one daring to raise his head and voice an opinion as have done other fraternal peoples who are further away, such as those of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and many others.

Obviously, prudence -- we prefer to call it so -- has replaced other well-known virtues of our brothers. But we must say that this is certainly disappointing.

This was the editorial of the day of Radio Difusora Misiones. [end recording]

We do not know what to admire most in this editorial: whether the profound rancor pervading it or the majestic lack of sense of those who wrote it. We better not speak of its menacing tone because, at that level, our country has responded accordingly when the adversary stood a little bit higher than a simple editorialist driven by a strange resentment. Our attention is drawn to the fact that this is the second time within a few days that Argentine media has so treacherously attacked Paraguay.

The reasons given are beyond comprehension. Paraguay is reproached for not decidedly supporting Argentina's assumed sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. And perhaps because, for instance, the British flag was not burned and the Argentine anthem sung in our country, insults are hurled at us with unheard-of vulgarity; with a lack of responsibility which ought to be taken into account by those in Argentina charged with the duty to supervise the qualifications of the authorized communications media.

From that border radio station, the attempt is made to discredit nothing less than the heroic defense of the Chaco in a military epic that was in example of pride of a sovereign people who at the time placed their destiny on the line without asking to borrow the courage they inherited from their forefathers. Dipping into the noisome cellar of slanders, the imprudent words of Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez are cited as a promise to review Argentine policy toward those nations which have not expressly supported the occupation of the Malvinas Islands. And as though it were a topic to be played with. Radio Difusora Misiones dangles over our heads the threat that at any time Argentina might pull out of the Yacyreta project because in its frenzied and hazy judgment the project will be paid for by Argentina. This threat is nothing new. The poorly informed Radio Misiones obviously does not know that some Brazilian sectors at one time wielded the same argument, which logically played itself out in due time.

Let these Argentine brothers know this -- and here we open quotation marks -- that Yacyreta is not a candy that the good neighbor, as a good-mannered and nice kid, offers us in a good will gesture, and then takes away from us when it gets mad at something. Yacyreta is a project being carried out by the countries in the exercise of their rights and their sovereignty. If these false prophets of new times for their nation want to use Yacyreta as a weapon for coercion, let them know that Paraguay has confronted more dangerous threats than the halting of a material project which the Argentines need much more than we do.

But what these obtuse messenger boys of Radio Misiones do not take into account, because their intelligence does not permit them to go any further, is that our country has until now kept a dignified and honest silence. Because open support for the Argentine claim over the Malvinas Islands would have been justified if there had been identical support in similar circumstances for us. Let Argentina return the waters of the Pilcomayo River that it stealthily took from us. Here we do not want to use the word that is in the mouth of all Paraguayans. So when the time comes to pass judgment on a nation's conduct, let the Argentines, who hide behind the magazine GENTE and now behind Radio Difusora Misiones know that Paraguay maintains dignity with its neighbors, a dignity that seems to be scarce across the Parana River, in a province that owes to thousands of Paraguayans its very existence.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY WILL NOT INVADE ESSEQUIBO

PA200443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Apr (AFP) -- President Luis Herrera Campins stated here this evening that Venezuela will not invade the Essequibo, the territory it claims from neighboring Guyana. In doing this, the Venezuelan president disregarded requests from a sector of the Venezuelan media that had been urging Venezuela to follow the Argentine example in the Malvinas Islands and forcibly recover the 159,000 square km that Venezuela claims from Guyana.

Speaking at a news conference, Herrera compared the Malvinas and Essequibo cases, but noted that while it is true that the same country, Great Britain, plundered in both cases, the controversy now is with an independent country, Guyana, a former British colony. The president said Venezuela will not renew the Port of Spain protocol that froze Venezuelan claims for 12 years. The protocol expires on 18 June.

Venezuela, the president noted, will act in accordance with the Geneva agreement signed by Guyana, Venezuela and Great Britain. This agreement commits the three nations to finding a solution to the controversy. "The Malvinas issue is already a very delicate matter without our adding national ingredients to it," the president said in discarding a military invasion of the Essequibo.

President Herrera asked the Venezuelan media to "please remember Venezuela's policy of peace without neglect of legitimate claims." He urged the media to be prudent and show common sense. He stated: "In international politics we are firm but we are not warmongers."

ENERGY MINISTER, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR HOLD TALKS

FL161529 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1445 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Mexican Ambassador Jesus Puente Leyva held talks in Caracas last night to examine the situation of the international oil market.

During the meeting Puente Leyva briefed the Venezuelan minister on steps taken by Mexico related to the decisions adopted by oil-producing nations as a result of the market's difficult situation. The diplomat reiterated to Calderon Berti the Mexican Government's decision to coordinate with Venezuela the commercialization of hydrocarbons and efforts to confront the market's difficulties.

For his part, Calderon Berti expressed satisfaction at the meeting and stated that oil relations between the two nations are increasingly stronger, which guarantees solidarity action of the two countries in the defense of their oil resources.

PRI ISSUES FORMAL DENIAL ON PASTORA LINK

FL201551 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0250 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- PRI President Pdero Ojeda Paullada tonight denied a report from abroad according to which the PRI leader had supplied the plane in which Eden Pastora -- better known as "Commander Cero" -- had flown to Costa Rica. Ojeda Paullada flatly denied the report, calling it ill-intentioned and completely groundless. Here is the full text of the denial:

"Reports carried by the international news agencies AP, UPI, AFP and ANSA on 16 April 1982 quote former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio as saying that Nicaraguan citizen Eden Pastora had traveled to San Jose, Costa Rica, from Mexico, in an airplane belonging to the president of the PRI's National Executive Committee.

"In this regard, Pedro Ojeda Paullada, president of the PRI's National Executive Committee, declares:

"1. That it is not true that the PRI supplied a plane or transportation of any kind to Mr Eden Pastora for his trip to San Jose, Costa Rica.

"2. That he does not know or has had any links to Mr Eden Pastora.

"3. That he knows nothing about the source or aims of the report, which, in any case, is completely groundless.

"4. That because in addition to being the president of the PRI's National Executive Committee he is also president of the Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL), he maintains close ties with the FSLN, which is also a member of COPPPAL. The position of the PRI and COPPPAL regarding the situation in Central America is described in the 20 February Managua declaration stemming from the meeting held by COPPPAL on 19-20 February in the Nicaraguan capital."

CTM CALLS ON URUGUAY TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL201400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0244 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederations of Mexican Workers [CTM], this afternoon asked Uruguayan President General Gregorio Alvarez, on behalf of 8 million Mexican workers, for the release of 2,000 political prisoners. He also asked for clarification on the situation of more than 100 "disappeared," among them the leader of the Rubber Workers Trade Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores de Hule] Leon Duarte.

He added that he was convinced that only through the establishment of an unrestricted general amnesty would Uruguay open the path to democracy. He said that while that government "talks about returning to democracy, 200 persons have been imprisoned or have 'disappeared' in the last few months."

Velazquez pointed out that "for 8 years that South American nation has suspended trade union activity, has refused to recognize the right to strike, and has prohibited the unionization of public workers or the organization of industrial workers.

Among those imprisoned are Vladimir Turiansky, Hector Rodriguez, Rosario Piedra Roia, Washington Rodriguez, all members of the National Convention of Uruguayan Workers, he concluded.

EL SALVADOR

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON INTERVIEWED ON OBJECTIVES

PA210300 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2358 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Station interview with Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, secretary general of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, and a representative to the National Constituent Assembly; place and date not given; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization -- recorded]

[Text] Major d'Aubuisson, how would you analyze, for the Central American people, all the aspects of the country's present situation?

[Answer] The country's present situation, in the economic area, is very delicate. We have a foreign debt which we hope is still within the margins of a country's capacity for indebtedness with respect to its net productivity. Within a short time the economic system or model that has been followed, that is, a state-conducted economy, could lead us to the country's total bankruptcy.

Several factors have influenced this, such as the subversive activity, the process of accelerated changes and perhaps also a misguided economic policy that instead of being based on technical efficiency, was developed with a maximum political mentality.

Another factor that has also influenced the (?decline) of the economy is that at the beginning, when the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] established the government, it put aside, paid no attention to, the productive sectors. The PDC wanted to manage everything itself. Of course, this led to reduced production, in the agricultural and industrial sectors as well as the commercial and service areas, because a climate of mistrust was generated.

Our objective is to again unite those forces, which I know are patriotically interested in contributing their abilities, their efforts and especially their business acumen. I think that we can move forward within a short time.

[Question] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, based on your answer to our question about the present situation in the country, what solutions would you propose to try to improve the situation that you have just described?

[Answer] The main proposal is to form a government of national unity. I repeat that national unity must not be guided only by a political mentality. We must understand that, from the political viewpoint, national unity should have the participation of all the parties, as we are designing it now. Of course, this system would still exclude the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN.

However, national unity should also consider the productive sectors; the labor unions and democratic peasant organizations, as well as all the productive sectors in the Council of Agricultural Organizations, the commercial sector. I repeat that all those organizations must participate in this national unity. They have to be a part of national unity. Also, there should be other active forces in the country, such as the various churches. We have always emphasized respect for freedom of religion. We also have to permit young people to participate in a number of activities, as well as the area of services which has not been well developed, such as tourism, sports and so forth. This would make national unity complete.

There is also equilibrium in power. If we are returning to the authentic democratization of the country, I believe it will be necessary to establish the interdependence of power. That is why we have decided that, in order to establish a balance of power, the three branches of power must be in the hands of the three parties that obtained the majority of votes in the elections, so that there may be an equilibrium in power. This is how the interdependence of the branches of state operates.

In this manner, if we achieve a national unity, an equilibrium, a government of consensus, we will be able to emerge rapidly from this crisis.

[Question] Major, you have just spoken of a government of national unity. At one point, when we spoke of a government of national unity, you said that the FDR and the FMLN would not participate. What is your real position regarding the exclusion of those two groups which the world understands represent a large portion of the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] I did not say that those forces would not be taken into consideration. I said that in a national unity government at this time, in this political picture, they would be left (?outside). However, a strong government has more capabilities; in other words, it has more flexibility for making decisions. I believe that we can seek an adequate solution to the proposal of the FDR, especially by dealing with its political parties. The MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] and the UDN [Nationalist Democratic Union] are registered, recognized parties in our country. Therefore, I think that we could begin, from that viewpoint, some talks, or what we could call a recovery of those political bodies.

Where the FMLN is concerned, there would of course have to be what is practically a chain. If we manage to talk with the FDR, we would establish a link with the FMLN. I think that on previous occasions I have talked of having them [the FMLN members] receive a legal amnesty which would guarantee, not only their reincorporation into their families, but also into their fatherland, as a productive force. However, we know that considering their mentality, their idiosyncracy as terrorists who have chosen a policy of violence, not all of them will put down their weapons. We hope that a large percentage of them will understand the message. Meanwhile, the armed forces have to be increasingly prepared to continue to maintain order. Finally, I believe that the military solution will have to be applied against those who do not put down their weapons, because our country already has a legal system and the moment that we allow violations of the law, we will again fall into the crisis into which we fell 2 or 3 years ago because we allowed the law to be disregarded.

[Question] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, when you speak of granting amnesty, would the National Constituent Assembly have to have a direct participation in this amnesty?

[Answer] Right. A democratic country has a mechanism by which the corresponding ministry can submit a proposal to the legislative assembly for modification, expansion, rejection or approval. It is a very broad law and for this reason, I have given it the name of legal amnesty, because I do not want to say that a person who has caused destruction and violated the law does not have to pay his debt to society. However, there will be mitigating circumstances for those who accept this legal amnesty.

For example -- do not take this literally -- he would not have a (?heavy) penalty, but he would have to pay society for the damage that was done. Similarly, we have to understand that it will be necessary to give him a certain margin of protection, because the invisible arms of subversion are tremendous. Suppose the subversives later eliminate those who accept the amnesty. That could cause problems, right? Therefore, we would have to think about this entire situation in presenting this law.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the aid that the guerrillas, the groups which have been acting in these past years, have been receiving?

[Answer] There is already analysis of the large-scale voting of the Salvadoran people [words indistinct] a total repudiation of violence. It is possible that propaganda abroad had distorted the true situation of us Salvadorans. It was generally believed that the gentlemen of the FDR were the force which represented the majority in the country and the truth is completely the opposite.

Perhaps they had been defeating us in a propaganda war, in a paper war, but at no time were they winning the military or the political war. I believe that the countries which mistakenly believed that they were really a representative force will have to revise their positions.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, what will be the position of the national unity government that will be established in the country, and in which the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, will undoubtedly participate, regarding elections with Mexico, France and Nicaragua, which have adopted certain positions with respect to the situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] Our true situation. Our countries have always been friends. I think that with talks and personal contact many misconceptions can be solved. Regarding Nicaragua, we respect the will of the Nicaraguan people. They have a Sandinist government. We will try to maintain relations with Nicaragua with an understanding of mutual respect. That is, they won't meddle in our affairs and we have no plans to meddle in their at any time. We can even reestablish some economic relations we had before with Nicaragua. These relations can function again. I don't know how this can be implemented but, as I say, always based on mutual respect and in accordance with international treaties.

Mexico and France have always been traditional friends with which we have never had any trouble. I repeat, I think there has been a misconception resulting probably from the propaganda campaign. They could have reached the conclusion that the FDR is a representative group, but we expect to resolve this the same way we have already resolved the serious political crisis we had which we resolved the democratic way. We have carried out the best possible negotiations; the elections. The people have elected a government.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, you speak of national unity with the government that will be established in the country. I want to ask you if this national unity definitely includes the opposition parties that won in the past elections, if it definitely includes the Christian Democrats?

[Answer] Correct. When I spoke of the three majority parties having control over a branch of the state, I was referring to the PDC. We have been talking with them. I think we have advanced toward an understanding. It should also be clear that this is in line with the attitude we exhibited during the election campaign and the attitude with which we created ARENA. One of the fundamental objectives of ARENA has been national unity. We have not changed that. I know that the objectives of the elections have been (?antidemocratically) twisted. A Constituent Assembly has been elected. We have a majority. This majority can appoint the president and vice president of the republic and then draft the constitution. We can do this with people from our parties only.

But we believe that if we do it this way, we would not be complying with our platform, with our ideology, with our plan to have, in this provisional government, the national unity that is fundamental to the steps that will follow. We have reasonably advanced on the democratization we want. The Christian Democracy will participate.

[Question] What do you think will be the attitude of the United States toward the formation of the new government in our country?

[Answer] The U.S. Government is practically the author, in some aspects, of what has taken place here. Based on what we have discussed and on the news we have, I think that they are prepared to continue cooperating with the new government as a friendly country. They have tacitly declared that they have to respect the sovereign will of the people.

We have the obligation, or we must have the skill, to present to them a program that will further encourage such relations and the support that will be necessary during the initial period of the new government.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, during the 2 years that the PDC has been in power, three big reforms have been implemented in the country; the agrarian reform, the banking system reform and the foreign trade reform, which included the nationalization of banks and the nationalization of foreign trade. What is your opinion on these three reforms?

[Answer] We are for reform. When the 15 October coup took place, we supported a situation that included a process of changes. The armed forces' proclamation and the 15 October decision were supported, I believe, by all the sectors. We did not agree with the political and mechanical implementation of the program by the Christian Democracy because we foresaw that it would end in economic failure.

We do maintain the spirit of advancing the agrarian reform, in particular to have it be a true and positive reform that will bring well-being to the peasants who have been benefitted, because the truth is that in the past 2 years they have been unsuccessful in their agricultural work. Therefore, they have more debts. There is more unemployment. There is a drop in national productivity and this has affected us greatly.

We will implement this agrarian reform. We will propose to the Constituent Assembly the creation of an agrarian reform ministry so that this ministry will have political force, so that this ministry becomes an important part of the new government, so that this ministry may efffciently, technically and productively promote the reform for the benefit of peasants, and so that it may continue the programs aimed at securing the healthy goal of having better land distribution with an orientation toward free enterprise.

Each case involved in thereform is different. We cannot treat every case the same way. We have to find a solution for each individual case.

Regarding the banking system reform, the idea was not to have a few families earn all the revenue derived by the banks, the idea was that more Salvadoran citizens would participate with bank shares. This is something that the PDC did not implement, either. Today the banks are practically in the hands of the state only. We are going to continue the reforms, as we said at the beginning, but we will have an increase in the number of shareholders so that there is real benefits for them. And the banks should be managed as free enterprises. The state cannot be managing banks. Banks cannot be managed with a social attitude by the state, but they should be managed in a way that the benefits will reach a larger number of citizens.

Regarding foreign trade, the idea was that exporting was in the hands of a few exporters only. Now those few who controlled foreign trade are gone and foreign trade has gone to the state, but the state has not increased the operations. We will continue with the plan that foreign trade benefits should reach more people involved in that productive sector based on some guidelines that the state will establish so that foreign trade is no longer in a few hands. But we also believe that since the state is not a productive entity, since it is not directly involved in the economic life, but serves and administers a country, foreign trade should be guided by a free market-economy mentality.

What had been expected was a better distribution of wealth, but there has been no better distribution of wealth because the state has lost everything. The state has not been able to administer this properly and this is the reason for our serious economic situation.

[Question] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, what do you think the armed forces' position is regarding the three big reforms and the improvement that should be made to make them functional?

[Answer] We know it has to be positive because they know that their goal of better distributing the wealth and land has not been effectively achieved. I believed that the armed forces have a great awareness. They played a historic role by guaranteeing these elections and by making them possible despite all the obstacles and the problems that we have had.

The elections were a demonstration of civic spirit. The armed forces remained apolitical and did not participate or get mixed up in political parties. I believe they will continue along this line, remaining, as much as possible, apolitical and backing the people's decision.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, is the new government of national unity to be installed in El Salvador going to give greater support and assistance to the military so that it may fulfill its duties to keep the peace and be duly equipped to meet the attacks of the extremist groups?

[Answer] At this moment I do not know what to answer. You may rest assured, however, that we will do everything possible to maintain the best relations and support the armed forces, because it is the duty of every Salvadoran to support the armed forces.

The military is an apolitical institution and it is, in fact, that greatest productive entity we have, because if it doesn't provide us with the required margin of security and tranquillity, no matter how good our intentions, we will not be able to work and produce. Therefore, it is time to break that vicious circle. The only way is for all the people, in the same way that they went to vote en masse, now support and back the armed forces en masse so that they can give us that margin of security and peace and we can begin to work. We can state that the people essentially voted (?for this); to achieve peace, for work and for the country's development. Logically, all of these things are closely linked. If we do not achieve that margin of peace and tranquillity, it will be difficult to have work. Remember that right now there are almost 600,000 unemployed Salvadorans. We have to put these people to work. Obviously, if there is a margin of peace and jobs are created, El Salvador's development will be more solid. In other words, I think that national unity is completely based on the Salvadoran people's support and recognition of the armed forces so that all the ideals that we seek will be consolidated and achieved.

[Question] One of the aspects that has contributed to the distortion of what has and is truly occurring in El Salvador is precisely human rights. What do you think of human rights in El Salvador?

[Answer] The country's image has unquestionably improved a lot. The entire world now knows the identity of those who do not respect human rights, who fired on the people for merely voting, who threatened to destroy all this process, those who do not have the minimum democratic concepts of the Free World. They are logically the ones who really violate human rights.

Now then, at the level of a government, armed forces or people, we have to be as careful as possible so that there will be no abuse of power in the implementation of laws. We understand that human rights begin to be mentioned and noise is made about them when laws are permitted to be broken. But if, within the framework of the law, all Salvadorans worked to fulfill the law and if the public security forces understood the people's efforts, I can assure you that everything would be going much better. There must be total support and vigilance so that human rights will not be violated here and so that there will be no lies about human rights, distorting the real image of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] You have emerged in the political world almost overnight. ARENA was established practically in 3, 4 or at the most 6 months before the 28 March elections and the party won 19 seats in the Constituent Assembly and was able to gain a good number of supporters. Your personality has been broadly discussed. You have been a controversial man. There have been reports of important statements that you reportedly made in accordance to reports coming from abroad. For example, you reportedly said that the United States is not needed, that maybe napalm was needed and other things such as if it was necessary to eliminate 100,000 Salvadorans, it could be done. What do you think of these reports?

[Answer] They are beginning to write and disseminate things that I have not said. How can I search out each newsman or editor to explain things? It would just make this situation bigger. I never mentioned napalm. If your carefully read the report, it says somebody in the party, someone among those people [words indistinct] they were trying to attribute it to me. And that report of [words indistinct]. It is absurd. If you carefully analyze the accusations they make, you will see they are totally absurd. They want to tarnish my image. But look at the results. Instead of tarnishing my image, they made me stronger because when the people realize that everything is lies -- there were about 3,000 people in the meeting where they quoted me as saying what I did not say -- so they [words indistinct] as liars and further consolidated my (?strength).

I have had a lot of patience with Robert White. I understand that he is desperate because he (?came) to El Salvador and to a certain extent I had something to do with the loss of his diplomatic career. He is a total interventionist who came here always looking toward the guerrillas. He doesn't deny it any more. He was almost the ambassador to the FDR or the representative to the FDR. He said once in a conference (?in Spain) that if he had been born a Salvadoran he would have been a terrorist, a guerrilla, a subversive; I don't remember what all he said. [Words indistinct] he is completely against this situation because he lost here. I imagine that what he wants is to obtain political positions in the United States. [Words indistinct] totally mistaken about what is currently occurring in El Salvador.

[Words indistinct] now I am no longer Roberto d'Aubuisson; Roberto is now a deputy and a representative of the people. I think I should have a little more respect from a figure such as Roberto White whom I have never attacked. I have never attacked him personally. Instead, I oppose the proposals and ideas that he wanted to introduce in El Salvador.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC REPORT ON ASSEMBLY PROGRESS

PA202321 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Everything is falling into place and we are approaching a normal situation within the assembly. This statement was made yesterday during a news conference held in the legislative palace by Deputy Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, a spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. He told EL DIARIO DE HOY that "the legislative assembly will be legally installed on Thursday, 22 April. The elections commission will preside over the installation. There could be a protocol ceremony during the installation of the deputies."

The PDC spokesman also said that the formation of the new government could be discussed following the election of the assembly's board of directors. He said that they have until 1 May to do this. Everything is subject to negotiations. He stated: "We have until Thursday to decide on the directors of the Constituent Assembly and until 1 May to decide on the new government."

Rey Prendes was questioned on the truth of the report published yesterday in another morning newspaper that he has said that the PDC would withdraw from the Constituent Assembly if there is no agreement. The PDC spokesman answered: "That's a lie. I said no no such thing. We have never said any such thing. I have often been asked about the possibility of a PDC withdrawal and we have never made a statement in this regard. That report is false." Rey Prendes said that the three parties that secured a majority of votes in the elections should have joint participation in the new government.

MILITARY REPORTS CLASHES IN SAN JOSE GUAYABAL

PA202009 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1821 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Raul Beltran report from El Salvador via the Sercano network]

[Text] For the third day, counterinsurgency operations by the Salvadoran Armed Forces against the guerrillas in thenorthern part of the country are continuing, particularly on the slopes of the Guazapa volcano, some 30 km north of this capital. For 3 consecutive days, beginning this past weekend, army units carried out a counterinsurgency operation in San Jose Guayabal to dislodge rebels from the area. They were supported by the Air Force and artillery.

Military commands report that the bodies of seven soldiers from San Salvador, who were killed in an ambush by the rebels near San Jose Guayabal, were recovered only yesterday. The ambush took place last Wednesday, but it was not until yesterday, Sunday, that they were able to retrieve the bodies from the rugged terrain of San Jose Guayabal.

On Saturday, four other soldiers were killed when they tried to reach the same area where the Salvadoran Army patrol was ambushed last Wednesday, resulting in the seven casualties we have already reported. Five other soldiers were wounded over the weekend in the same attack by subversive groups acting in that area of the country.

Members of the subversive groups continue to harass the armed forces in several parts of the country. They attacked the national guard post in Tierra Blanca, Usulutan Department, some 90 km southeast of San Salvador. The armed forces have asked the Salvadoran people to trust and have faith in them in order to fulfill the achievements of the electoral process.

Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia has said that the people's behavior is an example for the world. He added that by constitutional mandate, the armed forces guard the nation's life and that they have done so before, during and after the electoral process.

Finally, extremists carried out a surprise attack yesterday afternoon on the local police headquarters in Soyopango, where two civil defense members and three civilians were killed in the crossfire between regular army and civil defense troops and the subversive forces.

UPI PHOTOGRAPHER ARRESTED BY SECURITY AGENTS

PA202317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- John Hoagland, a U.S. journalist, was arrested this afternoon in a San Salvador hotel by security corps agents. Hoagland, a photographer for UPI, a U.S. news agency, is also correspondent for several U.S. magazines. He has been in El Salvador for several weeks. The reason for his arrest has not been reported yet. A U.S. Embassy spokesman has confirmed the arrest of the journalist.

ROME NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS FDR'S GUILLERMO UNGO

PM191311 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 8 Apr 82 p 14

[Saverio Tutino undated interview in Rome with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo: "El Salvador Will Find Path of Negotiation"]

[Text] Rome -- A useful initiative by the Peoples' Rights League, founded by Lelio Basso -- an Italian forum for a negotiated solution to the Salvadorean problem -- led to a visit to Rome over the past few days by Guillermo Ungo, the foremost representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is combating the center-right military junta in that country.

Ungo arrived here after attending a Socialist International meeting in Bonn, which criticized the recent elections in El Salvador, prompting an angry reaction from Reagan himself. But the Salvadoran front leader is optimistic; he appraises the elections calmly, as an important element in the international riddle that must be taken into account in El Salvador's antifascist struggle. But he is convinced that the opposition front's desire for a negotiated peace will be decisive in resolving the problem and this is why he is touring the world in search of a solidarity that will help everyone. He confirmed this to us in an interview.

"We are requesting this solidarity for a democratic solution to the Salvadoran problem. Our aim is a revolution for democracy, that is, to create a pluralist system which must constitute an absolute innovation among the various outcomes of the liberation struggle, in other Latin American countries, too. We are struggling for a new model for asserting the people's will to determine their own future. Whatever solidarity you grant us will not be wasted. We will not form a single-party system...."

[Question] In Italy, however, the impression has been that the guerrilla forces did not demonstrate much political lucidity with respect to the elections....

"Reagan Decides"

[Answer] We publicly warned that the fact that, in a war not desired by the people, the government wanted to organize elections itself conflicted with a situation of nonfreedom, due to killings and persecutions, in short, a state of war. But we also said that the population would not be attacked for taking part in the elections. This is what happened. There were war operations in those places where the war was in progress, such as Usulutan. The United States, having forgotten Latin America -- and above all Central America -- for decades, is now suddenly discovering that Central America is strategically very important. And that little El Salvador, also called the Tom Thumb of Latin America, could even pose a threat to the United States. To demonstrate this, El Salvador must become democratic by means of elections. So elections were held and Reagan lauded our democracy. But if it were real democracy, the extreme right should already be in government, because it gained 60 percent of the votes. Instead, it is in the U.S. administration's interests that the Christian Democratic Party be represented in the government too, so 10 days after the right's victory El Salvador still lacks the government that Reagan claims was democratically elected. The truth is that the results are decided not in the ballots but at the U.S. Embassy....

[Question] What is your opinion of the results?

[Answer] It is difficult for us to refute the objective political fact of the large-scale turn-out at the elections. This is the first time an election has been held in El Salvador without an electoral register, which enabled citizens to vote wherever they were. It made possible several manipulations, especially of the numbers entitled to vote. In the previous elections in 1978, when almost the entire opposition, including the Christian Democratic Party, refused to participate since it did not trust the military that was organizing them -- and the same applies now -- there was a register, and it listed 1.8 million names. After 4 years there should have been at least 2 million. Instead, the Christian Democratic Party released to the international press the figure of 1.5 million, so that it could claim that a turnout of 500,000 was in itself a success. Then, 24 hours after the election, it officially announced that 300,000 returns had been received from the 20 percent of the constituencies counted. Even supposing that even in the most remote polling stations the percentage turnout was the same as in San Salvador -- which is impossible -- the total should not have exceeded 650,000 at the most. Nevertheless, 3 days later the junta issued the figure of 1.3 million voters, which is absurd.

We believe that 600-650,000 is the correct figure. The impression of an extraordinary turnout, as high as 80 percent, confirmed by several observers unfamiliar with El Salvador, was created partly by the fact that only 4,500 ballot boxes were provided, most of them concentrated at a few polling stations. There were only 13 polling stations in the entire capital, for instance. This caused lines to form and crowding which impressed foreign journalists unnecessarily. The very duration of the elections mathematically confirms that the scale of the turnout claimed by the government is untrue.

[Question] What is the political significance of the high turnout?

[Answer] Monsignor Rivera y Damas [archbishop of San Salvador] maintains that it was a vote for peace. What peace? In fact the citizens voted for various reasons. Some voted for the Christian Democratic party, and that was purely and simply a vote for peace. But others voted for the rightwing forces and that was a vote for war, from 60 percent of the electorate. Some voted out of fear and some voted for the lesser evil. How are we to interpret all these different attitudes? Moreover, one just include the 10 percent of invalid votes, the majority of which are a bold gesture from opposition supporters unafraid of the open ballot boxes. What about the million or so who did not vote? How are we to interpret this abstention?

[Question] In Italy, El Salvador has been compared to Poland. What is your opinion of this comparison?

[Answer] It is correct inasmuch as Reagan is implementing the Brezhnev doctrine in El Salvador. But human conditions are different and this factor seems to me not insignificant. Reagan is helping to make Che's [Guevara] remark that other Vietnams will be created in Latin America topical and a reality. But the Polish Government for a long time permitted strikes and demonstrations, which were immediately prohibited in El Salvador. In Poland following Jaruzelski's advent there were perhaps a few dozen deaths, whereas in El Salvador there have been tens of thousands. Amnesty International's figure of 30,000 deaths would be equivalent to 300,000 in Italy.

[Question] What are the prospects now?

[Answer] I am optimistic. I believe that war will not be the solution to the problem even if in the near future it is stepped up thanks to the weapons that the United States is sending to El Salvador. More blood will be shed, but it will be seen that the guerrillas cannot be defeated, thanks to the people's support. If they were not supported by the people they would not have reached their present positions. Thus is will be realized that the only possible solution is a negotiated peace. Some people say that there is violence on the guerrilla forces' part too. It is natural. There is a war and war is not gentle. It is an evil into which we have been forced out of necessity. What would people have thought if during the Spanish Civil War somebody had suggested holding elections and asked the Republicans to lay down their weapons?

[Question] But even within the guerrillas' ranks there are those who are more militarist and others who believe more in politics....

Unitary Government

[Answer] There are differences with regard to the degree of optimism concerning the possibility of a negotiated solution, for a real democracy and to avoid falling into the trap of solutions that restore hegemony to the fascist right. But among all the tendencies there is fundamental agreement on accepting political negotiation. And there is agreement among everyone on the fact that the negotiations must give rise to a government of broad unity including representatives of the democratic front and of the guerrillas, but also of various economic, social and political sectors and the guarantee that there will be no kind of hegemonic relationships.

This agreement has been signed by all the political forces of the front and by the guerrillas. Even the institution of the army will be preserved, by negotiating the necessary guarantees of an internal purge of elements responsible for the present crimes. These are not demagogic proposals; in 1979 there was a majority constitutionalist sector in El Salvador and it must emerge once again.

[Question] What with Colonal Majano promising another moderate coup and the Christian Democratic Party aiming to recover its lost hegemony, what will be the predominant scenario in the near future?

[Answer] In a political crisis situation such as El Salvador's anything is possible -- even coups of various kinds. But the crisis mentality cannot be divorced from the various interpretations of the election results [sentence as published]. It is a worrying fact that an effort is emerging to make the Christian Democratic Party accept further points of coincidence with the rightwing majority and thus make it support an even more rightwing government than Duarte's. But there is also a temptation -- already very apparent in U.S. statements -- to resolve the government problem by passing D'Aubuisson off as a democrat or at least as someone not as dastardly as the man we know. Already the armed forces' center party, the National Conciliation Party, has said that it would join the coalition. The right is disguising itself as a moderate right and the desperate fear of exclusion could prompt the Christian Democrats to join the operation.

HAVANA REPORTS FMLN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PA170015 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] FMLN forces have blacked out La Union and Morazan Department. Meanwhile, Salvadoran Army troops sustained 10 casualties in combats in Tejutepeque in Cabanas Department. In addition, the FMLN disclosed that the United States is planning to renew the automatic rifles used by the genocidal regime's army so that all the soldiers will have the U.S.-made M-16's.

Guerrilla Actions

PA192331 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The fighters of the FMLN have carried out several actions in the Salvadoran departments of Santa Ana and Chalatenango and in the suburbs of San Salvador. There have been clashes in the town of Soyapango, in the outskirts of El Salvador but there are no details on these actions.

In Santa Ana, the country's second most important city, the guerrillas attacked military posts and carried out sabotage operations against army installations. In Chalatenango, the rebels took control of the most important highway in that department, the highway that leads to the border with Honduras.

MANAGUA REPORTS FMLN MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS

PA170450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Confrontations continue between the junta's troops and the FMLN in El Salvador. Military garrisons in the towns of (Corral Viejo) and Tejutepeque in the northern department of Cabanas were attacked by the revolutionary forces. Other guerrilla units dynamited electric poles in the northern sector of the Salvadoran capital.

The FMLN also occupied San Jeronimo Canton and Las Flores neighborhood, while new fighting reportedly broke out in the outskirts of Ilobasco, a department located 75 km from the capital.

Regarding the greedy power struggle between extreme rightist groups and the followers of Duarte, the rightists have reiterated that the Christian Democrats will have no voice in the country's executive branch and they announced that rightist leaders will be appointed to the posts of president and vice president of El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the armed forces press spokesman has confirmed the death of seven soldiers in an ambush set by the FMLN yesterday on the highway to Suchitoto.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN ACTIVITIES

Morazan Political Event

PA130435 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The FMLN held an important political event in (Inotepe), Morazan Department. This event was attended by hundreds of combatants, militants, peasants, as well as production and health brigades from various areas in Morazan Department. Commander Jorge Melendez, known as Jonas; (Silvio de Jesus Argueta, Licho); (Julian Antonio Pascacho) and (Carlos Argueta), all members of the general command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, spoke at this ceremony and reported the advances of the revolutionary army throughout the country.

The meeting was also attended by students of the Rafael Antonio Savala military school and by more than 100 children from the Luis Hernaldo Terrano school. They listened attentively to the new tasks which the leadership of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front outlined for this phase of military advance being carried out by our people.

Central Front Report

PA170136 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Apr 82

[War bulletin issued by the joint FMLN command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in Guazapa hill on 5 April 1982 -- live relay]

[Text] On 14 April, troops of the Christian Democratic-military junta tried to penetrate our positons in El Salitre canton. The ensuing clash lasted from 0735 to 1630. Our forces, led by Commander (Vilos Rojo), maneuvered over the terrain and at 1400 they were able to divide the enemy forces.

Companero Rene, who led a platoon of combatants, played an important role in this mission. Companeros (Armando), (Tono) and (Anselmo) distinguished themselves in this group of combatants for their heroism and courage.

After we divided the enemy forces, part of them were forced to flee in disarray. We recovered a 90-mm cannon [word indistinct] as well as five M-16 rifles, cartridge clips and equipment. This flank was headed by Commander (Lauruco Carcamo). The other group of enemy forces was surrounded and annihilated. A few soldiers fled.

In another sector, Commander (Douglas) and (Ezequiel) headed the FMLN fighting forces which recovered two M-79 grenade launchers, five M-16 rifles, one Czech rifle and equipment as well as cartridge clips and ammunition for other weapons. Three companeros gave their generous and heroic lives in these battles. They were (Lince), (Ruperto) and (Jorge). Companeros (Tony) and (Denis), a platoon commander, were slightly wounded.

A FMLN column led by Companero (Jonathan) lay in wait for enemy reinforcements trying to come down from El Roblar to support the surrounded forces. However, these enemy forces were unable to continue their advance because of their low fighting morale, so they did not complete their mission.

This new defeat for our enemy was accomplished thanks to the closed coordination and unity of the FMLN forces.

Issued in Guazapa hill at 1600 on 5 April 1982, year of the great popular victories. For the joint FMLN command on Guazapa hill. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

Tonacatepeque Curfew Reported

PA180014 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Christian Democratic-military junta recently decreed a curfew and martial law in Tonacatepeque in San Salvador Department. According to reports from San Salvador, the curfew was established in Tonacatepeque from 2100 to 0500. Residents of this city said that this measure is being used by the army and the repressive organizations to commit all kinds of abuses against the civilian population.

FMLN Status Described

PA181452 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Because today is the first anniversary of the occupation of Villa del Rosario in Morazan Department, we are presenting Commander Jorge Melendez Jonas, political and military leader of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front and member of the Revolutionary Unified Directorate:

[Begin recording] In the first place I want to send a revolutionary and combative greeting to our Salvadoran people, companeros, combatants and political prisoners as well as all our companeros working throughout the world in the campaigns of solidarity with the Salvadoran people and their struqgle to obtain victory.

In terms of our military and political acitivites, our current situation is superior to our situation on 16 April 1981. The FMLN is represented in all countries of the world.

The FMLN is recognized at the United Nations; is supported by known democratic governments, such as Mexico and France; is the topic of discussions at international organizations and is even recognized by the United States. However, in U.S. statements and propaganda, the FMLN is always presented as being 1/3 of the solution or as if we were a political force that controls only 1/3 of the country, and not as the true representatives of the Salvadoran majority.

It is very important for us to tell the Salvadoran people that the dictatorship has been in constant decay and this is now shown by the failure of all its plans.

This Salvadoran revolutionary movement was born in completely adverse conditions. We began fighting the enemy with only a few pistols. We have developed under conditions of great repression and persecution. Today we are fighting the enemy with rifles, grenade launchers and some heavy weapons which we have recovered from the enemy. We began this struggle with a large mass movement and a very small armed group that, at the time, was a small guerrilla movement operating clandestinely.

We are now a regular army that is very important and controls large areas and territories in the country. We now have great strategic and tactical experience. We are also a political force that enjoy great international prestige.

Militarily, our situation regarding the national army is completely different. The national army has sustained many casualties and it still has the same number of soldiers that it had 1 year ago. However, these soldiers are completely different.

They include many boys who have been forcibly recruited and who do not have the same military experience that the older soldiers had. The army now is also composed of many men who served in the army before -- who are commonly known as reservists -- who were called to the garrisons against their will. The recruits as well as the reservists are clearly aware that they have been called to a war that is not being won by the armed forces. However, the most important thing is that they have been called to a war that is unfair.

Furthermore, the most experienced soldiers have been realizing that the revolutionary forces are not being defeated but, on the contrary, as the fighting continues, the FMLN forces are demonstrating greater capacity and strength. This is proven in the increasingly larger victories.

At this time, we must cite the capture of Villa del Rosario, Perquin, Yamabal, Corinto, Sociedad and Jocoaitique here in Morazan. In the rest of the country we can mention Apopa, the poor neighborhoods in San Salvador, San Isidro Labrador, San Fernando, Santa Clara and other towns in the country. We can also mention two separate occupations of territory or important urban centers in Usulutan. We occupied this territory for a period of 8 days, before which we occupied it for a 15-day period.

In this new situation -- a situation that is qualitatively superior -- it must be clear to the soldier, our combatants and particularly to the Salvadoran people that our situation is superior.

At this time, our front is in a position which enables us to annihilate enemy positions and to recover his weapons. However, this struggle is aimed against the large strategic centers. But it must be understood that this struggle is a process. Therefore, it must be understood that if we need some time to plan a small battle, we need more time to take over a town, even more time to seize a city and even much more time to take over the entire country. This means that we are involved in a process in which we are trying to wear the enemy out. We keep striking him and becoming superior until our opportunity for victory arrives. At this moment it is important that the people understand that the active and determined participation of the Salvadoran people are part of this process.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REPORTS CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS IN QUICHE

PA201952 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The army public relations department reported that a military patrol has clashed with a subversive group in Santa Cruz del Quiche municipality. Four unidentified extremists were killed. One patrolman was wounded.

The army public relations department also reported that some 200 clandestine caches have been found by members of the military patrol and that many guerrillas are surrendering to the authorities and are cooperating with the army by revealing where the extremists have hidden arms, medicine and other supplies.

The same sources reported that a civilian patrol had clashed with a subversive group near San Pedro Jocopilas municipality, Quiche Department. This civilian patrol from San Bartolome Jocotenango, was combing the area searching for a group of armed men who had recently attacked their town. There was another report of an armed clash near San Antonio Ilotenango municipality, between a civilian patrol and a group of extremists. The civilian patrol did not report any casualties. Meanwhile, the civilian patrols remain on the alert in defense of their villages, families and citizens in general.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON BILATERAL TALKS, FALKLANDS

PA200431 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[(Francisco Valeriano Giron) interview with Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the agenda for the meeting between the foreign ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] The meeting, as you know, will take place on Wednesday. This means that the Nicaraguan foreign minister has accepted my invitation to continue to pursue the peace initiative proposed by the constitutional, democratic government and President Suazo Cordova before the Permanent Council of the OAS on 23 March.

[Question] What other Honduran officials may participate in these talks?

[Answer] The peace proposal that I made in the name of the Honduran Government to the OAS Permanent Council (?provided) for a meeting with the foreign minister of Nicaragua to discuss matters affecting the two countries. Whatever persons are required will participate. It is to be broad exchange of views without agendas. The invitation that I extended to Foreign Minister d'Escoto clearly indicated that the talks would take place within the context of the peace proposal formulated by the Honduran Government.

[Question] Mr Foreign Secretary, do you believe that this meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister could be the beginning of a new phase in diplomatic relations between the two countries?

[Answer] I believe that any exchange of views as well as any healthy and [word indistinct] dialogue will help bring about a solution of existing problems and promote a climate of peace, mutual understanding and reciprocal respect in the Central America. The Honduran proposal, as we have reiterated, is a general regional proposal. It is a [word indistinct] proposal.

[Question] Mr Foreign Secretary, what is your view of the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas?

[Answer] I feel that the clash has aggravated the climate of international tension on the continent. Honduras has clearly stated its position; it fully supports Argentina's claim. Moreover, the Honduran Government maintains that no problem, no matter how grave, and no dispute, no matter how serious, is beyond solution by the peaceful means provided for in contemporary international law.

[Question] Does the fact that Argentina has used force to exercise its rights endanger the peace on the American Continent?

[Answer] Aside from the precedents that it might set, I reiterate that the Honduran Government supports Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER NUNEZ SCORES U.S. 8-POINT PROPOSAL

PA201336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The new inquisitors now in the White House can rest assured that for each new aggressive attempt there will be another 19 April awaiting.

The Latin American people, with their example, continue marching on to victory and, in Nicaragua, the aggressors may rest assured that a new Giron will be awaiting at every inch along our coasts and borders.

The eight-point U.S. proposal cannot be trusted by the Sandinist popular revolution, said Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution, at the constructive assembly of the Central American Federation of Teachers Organizations, FOMCA. Nunez was referring to the critical situation facing the Central American and Caribbean areas.

We are willing to negotiate but not to negotiate against the principles of the Sandinist ideals and the principles of the thousands of Nicaraguan, Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Latin American martyrs, because peace must be achieved with honor, Commander Nunez added. Following are excerpts of his statements:

[Begin recording] We are struggling for the fatherland and the revolution, not for vested or personal interests. Our actions and achievements were made possible by the direction of our revolutionary vanguard, the FSLN, and by a just cause; and, above all, because we enabled the rebellious people to face the Somozist beast.

The decision by the Pastoras to turn against the revolution cannot be interpreted at the national or the international level as a disagreement with the revolutionary leadership, but as the proper conduct of those who, wishing to satisfy personal vanity, become blind instruments of the enemies of the revolution who as a last and only resort, have chosen to support the Somozists, the counterrevolutionaries, imperialists, and those who have been responsible for the lives of dozens of Nicaraguan patriots and revolutionaries.

What can these individuals do against a nation prepared and trained to wage the fiercest battles? What can a group of individuals do against our people in arms? What can the enemies of the revolution do against a people that have proven their fighting spirit and revolutionary awareness and who are prepared to endure the most difficult times of the revolution? Absolutely nothing! Because a group of individuals without a revolution are nothing, while on the other hand, the entire Nicaraguan nation is revolutionary. [end recording]

We are not intimidated by the traitors, the ambitious or timid individuals who hesitate at the most critical moment of our struggle, continued Commander Nunez. The 200 FOMCA delegates and special guests attentively followed his remarks as he remembered the heroes and martyrs who stubbornly resisted the enemy for a just cause, and not for personal interest.

Again referring to the proposal submitted by the United States, Commander Nunez pointed out: [Begin recording] Notwithstanding, the present political moment is critical. The fact that elections were held in El Salvador and the fact that the United States should submit an eight-point proposal to negotiate peace in Nicaragua does not mean that a solution has been found to our problems. Neither have the elections solved the Salvadoran problems, nor can the eight points of the U.S. proposal be trusted by the Sandinist popular revolution, while warships and destroyers maraud our Atlantic coasts and violate our national sovereignty.

The war of liberation continues in El Salvador and we know that it will not end until social justice and absolute freedom are established in that fatherland of Farabundo Marti. Let nobody be fooled by those eight points or by that electoral farce.

The proposal to be considered as just and worthy is that of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and by the commander of the revolution, Daniel Ortega, at the UN Security Council.

Companero delegates, Central America must have a worthy and just solution to its problems. In the specific case of our revolution, we have submitted just and realistic peace proposals.

To these proposals, the U.S. Government answer has been new aggression and covert actions, to disregard the force of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, to plan the destabilization of Nicaragua and to support with $19 million the undercover CIA operations.

We are convinced tht the next step of the Reagan administration will be to represent our revolutionary government as intransigent concerning the U.S. proposals. The truth is, in fact, that we are not going to negotiate with proposals that harm our popular sovereignty; we are not going to limit our arms; we are not going to permit foreign groups to enter our country and we are not going to permit our people to be chained again; because we prefer to be dead than to be enslaved. We must defend our honor and dignity. That is the reason why all the Central American peoples today struggle for liberation. [end recording]

JOSE VALDIVIA NEWS CONFERENCE ON EDEN PASTORA

PA210155 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0417 GMT 20 Apr 82

[News conference with guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia moderated by Leonel Espinoza, FSLN assembly member and FSLN Propaganda and Poltical Education Department director; on 19 April in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Espinoza] Dear companeros of the local and international news media: Guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia's presence here responds to the FSLN National Directorate's desire to reveal to the people and the world unknown aspects of the real reason of Eden Pastora's betrayal. Here is guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia.

[Valdivia] Companeros, during this news conference, we are particularly interested in elucidating some unknown aspects of the Eden Pastora case. We can say that in Nicaragua we all loved Eden. Pastora always had the support and affection of the people and of the FSLN members. Then, how can we explain a man with his background in the struggle suddenly becoming an instrument of the reactionary sectors and of imperialism? It is hard to believe and for me it is not only difficult to believe but also sad and painful.

In order to understand this ugly metamorphosis better, we must refer to a series of events which occurred since we left the country in July 1981. On this date, Eden Pastora and I left with links to the Guatemalan revolutionary movement. Eden Pastora had reached some informal agreements with a Guatemalan revolutionary leader to join the Guatemalan guerrillas. On this basis, we left Nicaragua. After we left, we were assigned a series of missions abroad to obtain some resources. We travelled to various countries, which Eden Pastora already mentioned in his news conference; Libya, Cuba, Algeria and Panama. This was more or less the task we carried out until December 1981.

While in Panama in December 1981, I began to hear and see in Eden a number of positions and attitudes, as well as to experience a series of situations that according to my principles, my revolutionary and Sandinist ethics were not correct. I started seeing in him a series of political deviations and a number of positions, analyses and interpretations with regard to Nicaragua and Central America's reality which contradicted and rejected everything that Eden had believed until then.

He even believed that in case of a war, the Nicaraguan people would inevitably lose, that the FSLN would lose power in case of a foreign aggression. More or less in December we had definite information on an aggression plan against Nicaragua, which the FSLN National Directorate subsequently denounced in public. Forces of some countries of the southern cone were involved in this plan as well as forces of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. According to this plan the U.S. Navy would blockade Nicaraguan waters and after a provocation by Honduras, a war would begin that would lead to the intervention of the inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, and of very strong military forces with the intention of destroying the Sandinist people's revolution. The plan was unveiled. We learned of the plan in our own way.

Another aspect which I consider as significant as the previous aspects, and which perhaps could be interpreted as a degeneration and change of attitude in Eden's own life, an aspect I considered very serious, is when Pastora, prompted by some Latin American politicians, agreed to talk to U.S. Government officials. This happened around 20 December. I don't have the exact date, but it was around that time. He agreed to talk to U.S. Government officials and this in itself was something I considered very serious.

I would say that Pastora's deterioration came about very rapidly. All his revolutionary behavior started to deteriorate after he left Nicaragua.

We could say that in changing his attitude, Eden was influenced by some Latin American politicians, who led him to believe that he was a popular and well-liked man in Nicaragua and that he should be the one leading the revolution. He believed that his popularity was due to his personality, and that his popularity was everlasting because of his attributes; but he forgot that his popularity existed in the measure that he could be identified with the interests and aspirations of the Nicaraguan people.

In closing and before inviting you to ask questions, I would like to address some words to Eden Pastora:

I know that you are going to get several million dollars. Your bank accounts will have many figures and your wealth, your riches, although bloodstained, will make it possible for you to say now that you were four-times rich and four-times poor. You will have great wealth, but you will lose more. You are losing the affection, appreciation, esteem and respect that an entire people felt toward you. You are losing your friends. You are losing your brothers, with whom you faced so many risks in the war. You are losing the FSLN.

I say this to you so that you will think things over. You have not yet stained your hands with the people's blood and you can still change your mind.

[Question] Commander Valdivia, I would like to ask whether Commander Pastora, or former Commander Pastora, did indeed meet with U.S. officials and what officials were involved. I would also like to know if the Latin American politicians that you say encouraged Eden Pastora in his position include former [Venezuelan] President Carlos Andres Perez.

[Answer] Well, today I talked with the National Directorate, with a companero of the National Directorate. The directorate feels that it is not advisable or proper for us to name some of those who had a negative influence on Eden Pastora.

On the other hand, I personally do not have proof that Eden met with U.S. officials, but I was at the meeting at which he agreed to meet with U.S. officials in Mexico or in the United States. Subsequently, during a meeting which he held with a companero -- because, as I told you, from the very first the National Directorate tried to dissuade him from taking the position that he has now taken -- in one of the last meetings that he held with companero, he admitted that he had been in the United States. I do not have the date, but this happened less than 1 month ago.

[Question] Commander Valdivia, (Xiomara Chamorro) of the AGENCIA PERIODISTICA DE INFORMACION ALTERNATIVA, APIA. Eden Pastora said that during a trip to Libya he received $5 million from Al-Qadhdhafi for the Guatemalan guerrilla movement but that this money did not come into his possession because the National Directorate was opposed to his joining that movement. Could you tell us if Eden Pastora really tried to join those Central American movements and just what he did?

[Answer] Well, the Guatemalan revolutionary movement has already issued a statement on this. The Guatemalan revolutionary movement has already issued a statement on Eden Pastora's participation. Could you speak a little louder, please.?

[Question] Of course. I understand that a statement was issued, but I would like to know a little bit more, because you were close to him and you would have a first-hand view of the nature of his efforts or whether they really existed.

[Answer] If you are referring specifically to the $5 million, there was indeed a promise. There was a promise.

[Question] (Leo Gabriel) of APIA. According to the public statements made by Pastora, immediately after the you two left Nicaragua, there was pressure from the FSLN National Directorate against the internationalist venture that you were going to carry out. Was there any impediment from here that could have caused Eden Pastora to become alienated from the internationalist movement?

[Answer] I believe that the National Directorate's participation in the Guatemalan project was very marginal. As soon as we accepted membership in the Guatemalan revolutionary movement, it was up to the Guatemalans to take us to Guatemala or give us other tasks. We were working until December, until November on tasks abroad and in December, when the time came to go to Guatemala, Eden was not willing to go.

[Question] Could you at least give us the names of the Nicaraguan, if not the other Latin American counterrevolutionaries, who contacted Pastora and who arranged for that meeting ith the U.S. citizens?

[Answer] No. I cannot reveal names.

[Question] Commander, this is (Jose Esteban Quezada) of DPA. Today Pastora left for Mexico. He said that he is prepared to attack the Nicaraguan Government from the north, south, east and west. Since you were with him until December, could you give us an idea of his capacity for armed action? Is this part of a publicity stunt, since he also said that he is giving the Sandinist government a last chance to change its posture? Was this just boasting? Could you give us an explanation in this regard?

[Answer] Well, you know that Eden always leaned toward these publicity stunts. Actually, the only avenue by which Eden could attack Nicaragua from any direction would be to place himself at the head of the Somozist guardsmen who are in Honduras and Costa Rica. As far as Nicaraguans, as far as it concerns people who are not linked to the counterrevolution or to Somozism, I have not seen any. They do not exist. He does not have any. He could do such a thing if he places himself at the head of the bands that already exist in Honduras and Costa Rica. I do not see any other way for him to do this.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASH WITH REBELS

PA201615 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Communique No 12 issued by the public and foreign relations section of the Defense Ministry on 19 April in Managua]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that on 17 April at 0800 troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] clashed with a counterrevolutionary band that operated in the area of Rio Blanco. The band attacked peasants to hinder their production activities.

The clash -- which took place between the areas of Aulo and Walana -- resulted in the death of 10 counterrevolutionaries and the seizure of many weapons and ammunition of various calibers. No casualties were reported among EPS troops.

CORDOVA RIVAS REPORTS ON VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

PA202028 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation headed by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned today at 0830 from its tour of the DPRK. The delegation, which represented our people at nationwide festivities held in the DPRK on 15 April to commemorate the birth of President Kim Il-song, was met at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN; the general staff of the Sandinist people's army and the diplomatic corps. Cordova said he had been deeply moved by the courtesies paid to the delegation and most particularly by the reiteration of the DPRK's support to our revolutionary process. He said he discussed foreign policy matters for over 1 hour with Kim Il-song.

Minutes after arriving in Nicaragua, Cordova addressed the people as follows: [Begin recording] I met for over 1 hour with leader Kim Il-song. We discussed foreign and revolutionary policy with him because, deep at heart, he is a born revolutionary. Naturally, he is indignant at the imperialist aggression against the Nicaraguan people and more so since he has personally experienced imperialist aggression. He was happy at my denunciation of the imperialist attacks against Nicaragua before the representatives present at the ceremony. The delegations expressed great concern over the charges I raised and offered cooperation and international support if the need arises. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ GREETS 100 CUBAN DOCTORS

PA162016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Cuban coooperation is special because it has no limits, said Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during the junta's welcoming ceremony for a brigade of 100 internationalist Cuban doctors who arrived today in Nicaragua. He pointed out that the aid is worth approximately 70 million Cuban pesos and covers many fields. Sergio Ramirez told the Cuban internationalists that they were welcomed in our land because this is also their land. In the following recording we will listen to excerpts of Sergio Ramirez' speech:

[Begin recording] We have at time asked some U.S. congressmen to send us 400 or 500 U.S. doctors; we would gladly accept them. We would have no qualms about receiving 400 Cuban [as heard] doctors taken away from private practice in Park Avenue, New York. We would also receive them. But reality is another thing. We acknowledge the fact that we have with us a very large contingent of Cuban doctors, a very large contingent of teachers, engineers and construction workers. They have been able to open up one of the most difficult roads that had to be built in Nicaragua, that will link the Nicaraguan Pacific coast with the North Atlantic coast, the one mentioned by the companero who spoke on behalf of the Cuban medical contingent.

These are not purely technical tasks. These are basically political tasks. If it weren't for the deep identification that exists between our revolutions and our peoples, between the vanguards leading these revolutions and between the governments of these two countries, this type of cooperation would indeed by impossible. This is why, when answering questions and queries, we always begin by saying that the Nicaraguans, the Sandinists, are proud of this Cuban cooperation. We say that we are not hiding it in any way, that we make it public and evident, and that we will continue to make it public and evident and we will continue to say we are proud of it as many times as necessary. This is an excellent opportunity to repeat this at this time while we are receiving this new contingent of Cuban companeros who have come to help us solve our country's major health problems. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS U.S. BUSINESS, TRAVEL LIMITATIONS

PA202306 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. Government has taken another step in its aggressive campaign against Cuba by prohibiting most business transactions and tourist travel to the Caribbean Island. John Walker, assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury, said in Washington that the U.S. Government can and is prohibiting travel, and will not permit Cuba to obtain foreign exchange in hard currency from business transactions and tourism.

The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] said that instead of directly prohibiting travel to Cuba, the U.S. Government is trying to reach the same goal by banning the financial transactions necessary for the majority of business operations and tourist trips, which also includes purchases with credit cards, cash payment for transportation, and even personal expenses while in Cuba. The AP adds that the authority to limit or ban these transactions is included in a law regulating commercial transactions with Cuba in 1962. Violation of this law carries a sentence of up to 10 years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

Walker said that the measures announced will be effective 15 May and are an important part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to increase the commercial and financial blockade against Cuba. He also added that nearly 40,000 persons from the United States visited Cuba last year, and that 40 percent of them traveled for reasons other than to visit relatives.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WORKERS CONGRESS ENDS

FL210046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, has presided at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of the National Public Administration Workers Union, which held working sessions for the past 2 days at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] building in this capital.

Oscar Suarez Fernandez and Jesus Rodriguez were elected first and second secretaries of the union and, together with the 48 members of the National Committee, will govern over the union's work until the next congress.

During the last working session, the final resolution was read. The document stresses making the best use possible of the working day, and deals with various aspects of administration work, services and the economy, which are the reasons for the union's work.

The closing remarks of the congress were made by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and CTC general secretary. [Begin Veiga recording] The work of the members of this union is very important. Without you, the organization of our society cannot be conceived and, very particularly, the development of our economy. The socialist work of the members of this union is hard and essential [words indistinct]. Productive work and administrative work are closely related. [end recording]

The trade union leader referred to the importance of socialist emulation when he stated that there is emulation when everybody consciously struggles in each place to fulfill or overfulfill the plan and, above all, when each one, individually, has clearly decided what one should do. In addition, he noted the democratic atmosphere prevailing in the discussions and debates dealing with the main report.

In closing, he stressed that the public administration workers, like all our people, will know how to defend their socialist revolution to the last drop of blood.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CLASH IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PA191919 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Apr (EFE) -- The Dominican Republic electoral campaign was marked yesterday by political incidents which left 3 dead and some 75 injured throughout the country. The victims were members and supporters of the official Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, and the Reformist Party, PR, the two strongest parties struggling to win the 16 May elections.

The dead were identified as PR member Ramon Santos, 22, who was killed by a member of the PRD when a PR motorcade passed PRD headquarters in La Cueva de Cevicos, in the north central zone of the country. Another victim, also a PR member, was Jose Antonio Pina, who was wounded by shots fired from an automobile during a political rally in this capital.

The third victim was identified as Venezia Felix, 25, a member of the PRD, who died when the truck in which she was travelling with other PRD supporters turned over during a political rally for official presidential candidate, Salvador Jorge Blanco, in the southern part of the country.

Reports from cities where these two organizations participated, including the capital, indicate that members and supporters of these parties engaged in violent clashes. In other rallies in which the communist parties and the right participated, there were no incidents. Juan Bosch, presidential candidate for the Marxist Dominican Liberation Party, PLD, held a meeting in the southern part of the country at which there were no incidents. The same occurred at the rally in this capital of the United Left, formed by six leftist parties. A "serious" nonaggression agreement among parties was requested at a meeting of the Rightist Democratic Party of Elias Wessin y Wessin, to put an end to violence among supporters of opposition parties.

More Clashes Reported

FL201500 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Two Dominican Revolutinary Party [PRD] supporters including one of Jorge Blanco's campaign managers were injured yesterday in new incidents in which stones, clubs and firearms were used. The incidents took place in the southern part of the country along the route of the motorcade headed by PRD's presidential candidate.

(Carlos Hernandez) and (Francisco Diaz) were stoned in (Las Gayas) and Las Clavellinas respectively, where clashes occurred between PRD and Reformist Party [PR] supporters. (Hernandez), who is one of Jorge Blanco's campaign managers, was brought to this capital in a critical condition after having been hit on the forehead with a stone. (Francisco Diaz), a militant of the PRD in Las Clavellinas, who was stoned when Jorge Blanco's motorcade went through this town, was reported to be out of danger.

CHILE

NEW MINISTERS' NAMES TO BE REVEALED THURSDAY

PY210117 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The names of the new ministers who will become members of the cabinet will be divulged on Thursday at 2000, in keeping with one of the decisions made by President Pinochet concerning the introduction of changes in the government's action which, however, will not involve changes in the economic policy, as was reported yesterday when the president asked for the resignation of the entire cabinet.

The designation of the cabinet was reported by President Pinochet himself at noon, after the dedication ceremony held at the metropolitan social readjustment center, when Justice Minister Monica Madariaga announced that 7 draft laws will be submitted to the government junta, saying that 1982 will be the year of modernization of justice.

GUYANA

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY FACING INVASION THREAT

PA192223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0040 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Georgetown, 18 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Guyana Executive President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham said today that Argentina's occupation of the Malvinas Islands was a lesson for the Guyanese people.

The president spoke at the mining town of Linden, south of this capital, as part of an effort to encourage the people of Guyana to purchase bonds for the defense of the country.

"Now that we have learned a lesson from Argentina and the Malvinas Islands, we should realize the existent risk, especially considering the open support that the Venezuelan Government has given Argentina," Burnham said.

Argentina occupied the South Atlantic islands in support of a 100-year-old territorial claim. Venezuela claims the Essequibo Basin, which is two-thirds of Guyana's land surface, as its own. The Guyanese Government has insited that Venezuela could invade the country and has requested $10 million in credits to strengthen its defenses.

President Burnham said that he had read an article in a Venezuelan magazine suggesting that Venezuela follow the Argentine example. "We cannot be prepared only with songs. We must be prepared with set terms and economic resources to take our causes forth to the various world forums," Burnham added.

PERU

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY200141 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today made an in-depth analysis of the Argentine-British crisis over the Malvinas, and reiterated its willingness to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The announcement was made by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa -- who is also the economy minister -- after a National Defense Council meeting presided over by President Fernando Belaunde. He remarked that his government is awaiting more complete information on the progress accomplished in the negotiations being conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Ulloa added: As time goes by, a dangerous situation arises because the British Fleet continues on its course through the Atlantic.

He concluded saying that if a solution is not achieved, the situation may have an outcome which might be truly tragic for the entire region.

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